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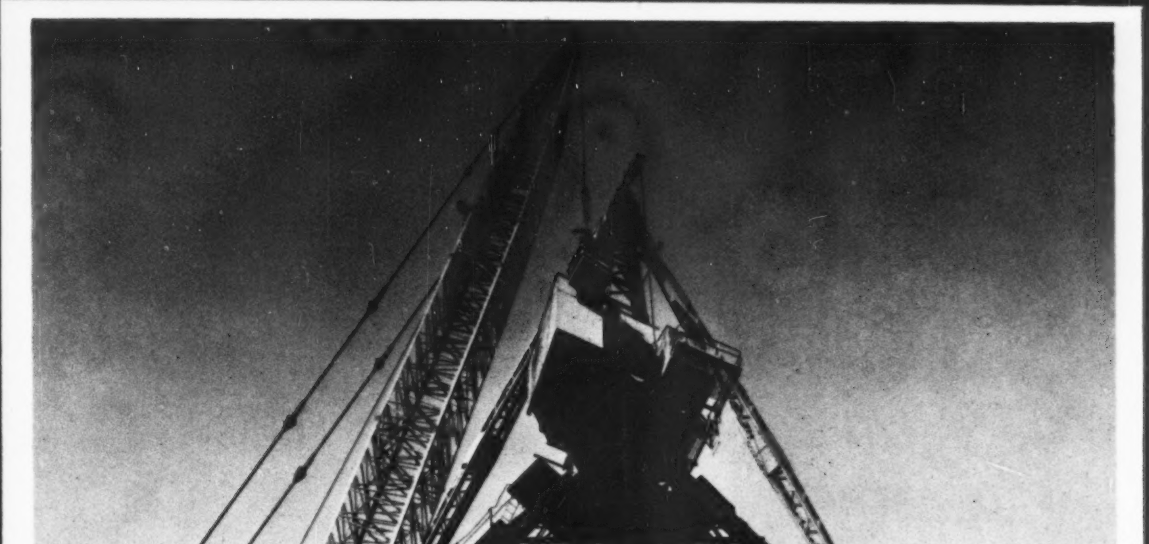

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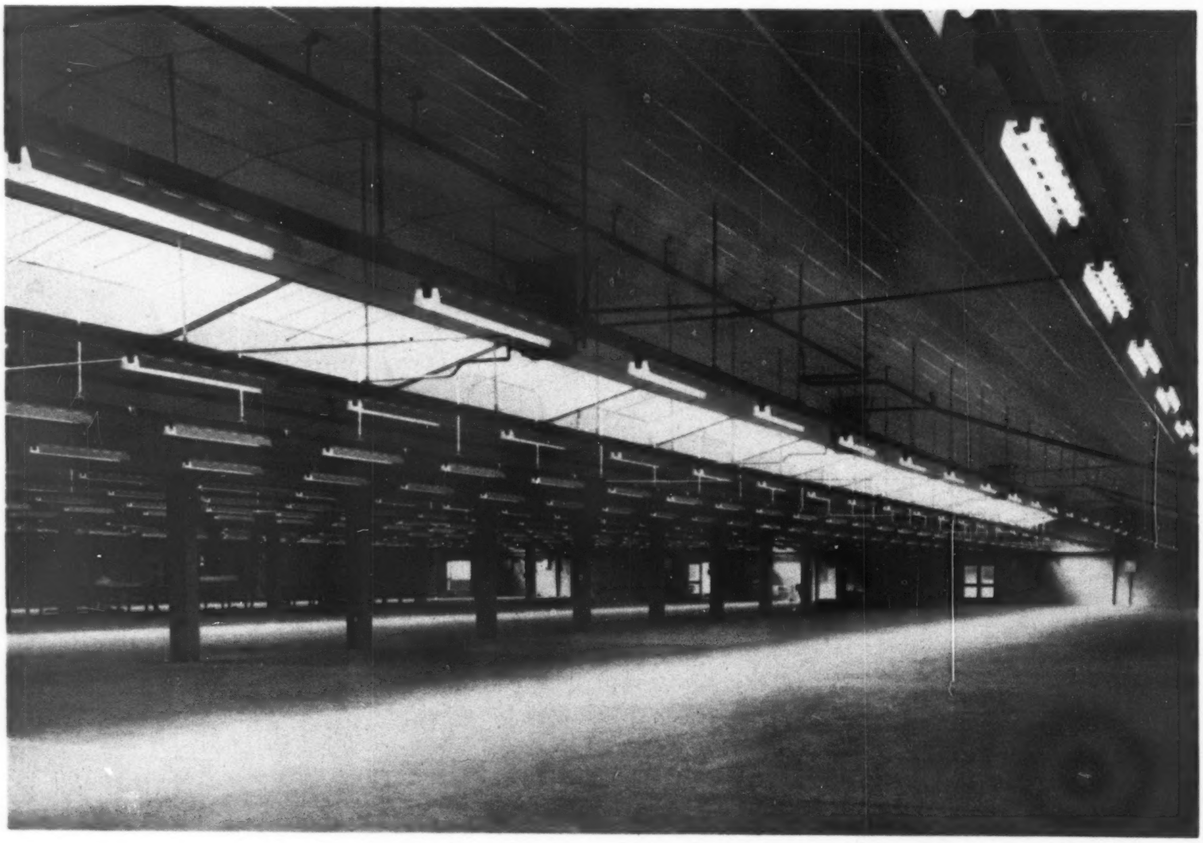

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A Chance for British Exports to Regain Lost Ground in Egypt

By R. A. Daniell, O.B.E., Counsellor Commercial, H.M. Embassy at Cairo

HER POPULATION of over 26 million people, her plans for rapid and large-scale development and her strategic position across one of the main arteries of world trade combine to make of Egypt a market of first importance in the Middle East. British exporters who come to Egypt nowadays can be sure of a warm welcome by people who are anxious to do all they can to trade and do business. The value of this trade has grown steadily in recent years, and the statistics speak for themselves.

United Kingdom exports to the UAR

1957	*1958*	*1959*	*1960*	*1961*	*1962*
£2.3m.	£12.8m.	£13.8m.	£19.4m.	£22.3m.	£24.4m.

This does not mean that exporting to the United Arab Republic is all plain sailing. Competition from other countries (notably the United States, Western Europe, Japan, and the Communist Bloc) is severe. There are import prohibitions affecting products (including practically all consumer goods) which can be made locally or which do not justify expenditure of scarce foreign exchange. Under the United Arab Republic's present economic system there is often, in effect, only one customer – the Government or one of its agents or controlled organizations – and the choice of sole import agents is restricted to those dozen or so organizations designated as such by the Government. But the trade statistics given above do show that many United Kingdom exporters have successfully adapted themselves to the sometimes difficult requirements of this market and are doing good business. For the future the prospect is one of continued high level of demand for imported products within the limits of availability of foreign exchange and of the priorities set by the Government.

Foreign Currency Problem

Modern Egypt is in a hurry. She wants to effect massive additions to her agricultural production and to her industrial capacity within the present decade (see also below). To do this she must mobilize all her domestic resources and also find the large amounts of currency and foreign credits to pay for or finance the purchase of supplies and equipment required from abroad under her development programme.

WEST GERMAN TRADE SUPPLEMENT

An 84-page illustrated supplement on 'Trading with West Germany' is to be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal.*

The strain on the United Arab Republic's exchange reserves has been apparent for some time. She now has virtually no uncommitted reserves except for the holding of £60.5 million in gold as backing for the currency. This is due in part to abnormally low availabilities of cotton in 1962, owing to a poor crop in 1961/62. In the current season initial sales of cotton were disappointingly slow, and the expected windfall in foreign exchange from what was at first thought to be a bumper crop of rice has not materialized.

There is little doubt that her resources are being fully stretched and that the United Arab Republic is passing through a period of strain. On the other hand the Suez Canal provides a valuable source of foreign exchange (over £50m. a year); the Egyptians are making great efforts to increase their earnings of hard currency from exports and also from a rapidly developing tourist trade; and they have been able to obtain considerable lines of credit from abroad. The demand for credit terms from overseas suppliers will continue and United Kingdom exporters will have to face competition in this regard. ECGD cover is available for exports to the United Arab Republic and these facilities are competitive.

The Five Year Development Plan

Until recent years Egypt was primarily an agricultural country. Prior to construction of the Nile barrages and the major irrigation works at the end of the last century, basin agriculture was carried on in the Nile Valley in the same way as in Pharaonic times. The industrial revolution and the growth of the European textile industry provided Egypt with a ready market for her single cash crop, cotton, which accounted for about 75 per cent. of Egypt's exports up to the last war.

In the last eight years there has been a great change in the picture, (although it would be a mistake to think that cotton has

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Front Cover Photograph

Special lifting gear has had to be installed to assist in the erection of 20,000 tons of structural steelwork at the CEGB's new 'B' Power Station at Tilbury. Illustration shows the 200-ft. long jib of a heavy mobile crane lifting the components of a 32-ton Scotch derrick on top of gabbards 130-ft. high. Seven derricks will be required to complete the project. The mobile crane is a Coles 'Valiant', having a maximum jib length of 230-ft. and a lifting capacity, with a short jib, of 60 tons. The steelwork is being erected by Alexander Findlay & Co. Ltd. of Motherwell.

lost its predominant position). Prior to 1955 the principal industrial effort had been in the direction of light industry and had been mainly concentrated on textile production. With the introduction of the first Five Year Industrial Plan in 1957, Egypt embarked on as rapid and complete industrialization as her resources would allow. The Plan included projects worth £E330m. of which more than half was to be directed to the manufacturing industry. It was, however, found too inadequate for Egypt's needs and in July 1960 it was superseded by a more ambitious Second Year Five Year Plan, itself part of a ten year programme whose aim it is to double the national income between the years of 1960/61 and 1969/70.

The Second Five Year Plan covers all sections of the economy and envisages investment on a vast scale as follows:

	£E million
Industry	434
Electricity generation	145
Agriculture, irrigation and High Dam	392
Transport, communications and storage	272
Housing	175
Public utilities	49
Services	110
Changes in stocks	120
	1,697

Of this total of nearly £E1,700m. just under one third or about £E500m. will be required in foreign exchange.

When the plan is completed agriculture will still employ by far the larger proportion of the population but in importance it will take second place to industry in its contribution to the gross national product. Even now the country has come a good way towards self sufficiency in local consumer goods and other items which used to be imported from overseas. Local industry already produces shoes, cement, railway wagons, refrigerators, air conditioners, batteries, a certain quantity of iron and steel, sewing machines, bicycles, etc. and agricultural tractors, small passenger cars; buses are assembled in Egypt and an increasing proportion of their components are manufactured locally.

The centre piece of Egypt's development plans is the Aswan High Dam which is, to a large extent, financed by the Soviet Union. In addition to the provision of very large quantities of electricity for the country's industrial development, this massive work aims at securing the permanent irrigation of about 1.7m. acres which are at present either desert land or only cultivated by basin irrigation.

The importance attached to the provision of more cultivable land is natural in a country whose poulation is increasing by about half a million people each year and one which has an area of about 386,000 square miles, only 13,500 square miles of which are under cultivation. The Aswan High Dam is not the only project in this field. Smaller schemes particularly in the Liberation Province along the Western edge of the Delta, and in certain desert oases have been underway for some years.

Import Commodity Pattern

Discrimination in favour of local industry, a rapidly increasing population, the need to reclaim large areas of desert and the needs of a programme of industrialization mean that the next few years will see Egypt's imports falling into four broad classes:

(1) Earth moving and road building machinery, contractors' plant, transport and communications equipment etc.
(2) Capital equipment needed for industrialization.
(3) Raw materials for the new industries; fertilizers, insecticides and agricultural equipment for the farmer.
(4) Basic foodstuffs.

The last item is of little interest to British exporters, and the United States surplus agricultural commodity scheme (Public Law 480) makes a big contribution here.

There is no space in this article to break down the list into greater detail, but it will be obvious that as industrialization advances so the demand for raw materials will alter. For example the United Kingdom has for many years done good business with the United Arab Republic in the export of wool tops, but with the impending establishment of a wool scouring and top making plant in Egypt

(*Continued on page* 608)

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The Egyptian Market (*Continued*)

the export of British wool tops will probably be affected, but there will be corresponding openings for those dealing in raw wool.

Nations who Trade with Egypt

In addition to the basic change in the commodity pattern of Egypt's trade which has followed the introduction of the government's development plan and its encouragement of local industries, there has been a profound alteration in the relative importance of the trade which Egypt does with various overseas countries. In 1955 the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France and Italy were the United Arab Republic's main suppliers in that order. France, India and the United States were the main markets for Egyptian exports. The events of 1956 had their effect on Egyptian trade, and by 1958 the Soviet Union, China and Czechoslovakia had become the main export markets, and the Soviet Union the main supplier of Egyptian imports. In recent years the former pattern of trade has tended to reassert itself and this has been particularly noticeable in the way Anglo/Egyption trade has picked up. It is difficult to give the exact value of Egyptian trade with particular countries in 1961 (the last year for which figures have been published) owing to the complicated system of exchange premiums which was then in force, but the positions appears to be roughly as follows:

Egyptian Foreign Trade in 1961

	£E m.
Imports	243·0
Exports	167·0

Principal Exporters to Egypt

USA (including £E26·3m. of PL 480 aid)	55·9
West Germany	32·0
USSR	27·7
UK	21·6
Italy	9·2
Japan	7·7

(Source=statistics of exporting countries except for Russia, where Egyptian figures have been taken.)

Anglo/Egyptian Trade and Competition

Great Britain has a long tradition of trade with Egypt and British goods are well known and liked. Immediately after 1956 Germany increased her exports to the United Arab Republic at our expense, but there are now signs that British exporters are gradually regaining their former position. The United Kingdom and Western Germany are in competition over a broad sector of the Egyptian market, especially in such lines as textile machinery, vehicles, chassis, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, oil engines, aircraft, machinery, and iron and steel products. The main successes in the German export drive in Egypt have been in the supply of complete plants on a turn-key basis and in contracts for bridges. The Iron and Steel Works at Helwan, the Kima Fertilizer plant at Aswan, the first portion of the Cairo South Power Station were all built by German firms.

Competition from the United States has increased in the last two years assisted by loans from government agencies. The Itailan share of the market has also increased recently, especially in the development of Egypt's oil resources.

State Trading and Import Procedure

In the last two years the Egyptian government has inclined sharply towards state trading in one form or another, and though in theory private enterprise still has a part to play in the Egyptian economy, the overseas exporter nowadays finds himself dealing almost exclusively with large government-controlled concerns. The holding of sole agencies for overseas firms is now prohibited to all except government-controlled firms, and since import licences for the general market are only issued to a very few large government-controlled import houses most agencies for overseas exporters find their way into the hands of these firms. This means, of course, that each firm is liable to hold several competing agencies from various countries, but there would seem to be no way round this difficulty in present circumstances.

In addition to the import licences issued for the general market, it is possible for government-controlled authorities and industrial establishments to import direct for their own use, i.e. not for resale. Whether this latter privilege will continue to be available to industry is as yet uncertain. There are strong rumours that the government import firms will in due course take over the whole of the country's import business, but it would seem that this day is still some time off, and it goes without saying that industry will not easily give up its direct lines of communication with its overseas suppliers.

There has been an increasing tendency on the part of Egyptian state-controlled importers, since the large-scale nationalization measures of July 1961, to seek lower prices by means of bulk-buying after calls for tenders. The large industrial developments sponsored by the Five-Year Plan are also often thrown open to international tender, or quotations are asked from a number of different firms. British exporters who consider answering these requests for quotations and who cannot meet the strict specifications, should not be deterred, but in that case they should make their position abundantly clear in their tenders. Tenderers should be prepared in some cases for the authorities to hold discussions with the lower tenderers after their bids have been opened and evaluated in an attempt to get prices further reduced. Again, a British exporter who is sure of his prices and qualities (and who, if the business warrants it, is willing to come to Cairo for those late negotiations) need not be deterred by this way of doing things. When it comes to drawing up the contract he will find the average Egyptian importer keen to get everything down in writing and willing to devote immense pains to the drafting of the contract.

Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade can give exporters the names of the authorized government importers in Egypt and of likely end users in the public sector of industry of the items in which British exporters are particularly interested. But the Egyptians appreciate the exporter who takes the trouble to come and see them, and in present circumstances one visit by a British exporter is worth an ocean of correspondence.

Future Outlook

The old ideas of Egypt as a consumer goods market must be discarded. The demands of the development plans are likely to be

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

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Britain's Potentialities in the U.S. Market

— The President

ADDRESSING the British-American Chamber of Commerce in New York on March 6, Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade said he had been concerned with the promotion of British exports for about three and a half years, first as Minister of State and then as President of the Board of Trade, and during this time he had heard a a great deal about the activities of the British-American Chamber of Commerce in New York. The work which the Chamber had done over the past 43 years in fostering Britain's vital export trade with the United States was no secret to anyone involved in the promotion of British exports. Referring to the talks with leading members of the Administration about Britain's trade prospects after Brussels, and in the light of the preparations for the Kennedy round of tariff negotiations, the President said: 'You will be wondering how we are faring and how we view the future. Naturally the failure of the negotiations has been a disappointment to us. Our desire has always been to join wholeheartedly in the building of a wider Europe and to do nothing to obstruct it. This attitude will continue to govern our policy.'

Continuing, the President said that Britain's entry into the EEC, and the easier access to the European market for which she had been hoping, would obviously be delayed for some time. In those circumstances it was even more vital than before to make our economy more competitive and to increase our exports. The United States market offered enormous potentialities and Britain was determined to take advantage of them to expand her exports during the next few years. British exports to the United States had made very creditable progress since the war. Between 1955 and 1959 our exports doubled and rose to over one billion dollars. Exports fell again in 1960 and 1961, but this was largely due to the drastic fall in United States imports of automobiles following the introduction of the 'compacts'. In 1959, our automobile exports accounted for almost one-quarter of our total exports to the United States and were worth more than $240m. In the following two years they fell to just over a fifth of that amount. Last year exports increased by 17 per cent., and again topped the nine hundred million dollar mark. The motor car industry recovered a good deal of the ground lost in 1960 and 1961, and secondly, our exports of items other than automobiles reached their highest level ever in 1962.

'This progress has been spread over a wide number of different items,' added the President. 'Despite the ups and downs of our total exports, shipments of many individual products have increased steadily over the past four years. During this period our exports of pottery increased by a third and of Scotch whisky by a half. Our exports of all types of machinery nearly doubled and within this total our exports of office machinery and of textile machinery more than trebled. Our export of books and printed matter nearly doubled and our export of radio and electronic apparatus and of scientific instruments more than doubled. Our exporting strength is thus more diversified than before and it gives us a firm base on which to build. But our pride in our achievements must not make us lose our sense of perspective. For all our efforts since the war, we are merely scratching the surface of the United States market.'

Continuing the President said that Britain's exports to the United States in 1962 worked out at about $5 per head of the population. That was certainly not very much when we remembered that personal income per head in the United States was well over $2,000 every year. Personal income per head in Britain was much smaller—about $1,250 per year; yet our imports from the United States in 1962 worked out at about $25 per head of the population, five times as much as the figure for our exports to the United States. It was also worth comparing our exports to the United States with those for the six Common Market countries, whose total population was about 170 million, slightly less than the population of the United States. Yet our exports to them in 1962 were more than twice as large as our exports to the United States.

'It is clear, therefore, that we have plenty of scope for improvement if we are to take full advantage of our opportunities in the United States market. There are many factors which work in our favour—a common language, a similar system of weights and measures, and the fact that we in Britain have always been such large purchasers of American goods. I sometime think that the most serious barriers to the expansion of our trade are psychological—on both sides of the Atlantic —in the minds both of the British producer and of the American purchaser. The British producer, even when he is ready and anxious to export, is often shy of trying his luck in the United States. He knows that it is the richest and most industrially developed country in the world and he sometimes finds it very hard to believe that the United States producers, with all their technological versatility, can have left any openings for him. Fortunately, this is an unrealistic view of the way trade develops.

But even when a British producer decided to export to the United States, he said, this was only the beginning of the story. There were still many people in Britain who thought that the United States market began and ended with the North-Eastern sea-board. British exporters often had to be reminded that the United States was really composed of many separate markets, all with their special characteristics and special needs. 'The Western Hemisphere Exports Council, with which your Chamber has such close links, is working hard to dispel some of the British manufacturers' misconceptions about the United States market. But as this Chamber will know only too well, there are also psychological barriers in the mind of the American purchaser. For him, importing is something out of the ordinary.'

The President said that, unlike Britain, the United States did not have a long tradition of dependence on imports. Americans therefore sometimes tended to look on importing as a mystery and were tempted to fall back on home-produced goods even when imports might suit their purposes rather better. 'Your Chamber and the British Trade Centre which you operate have done a great deal over the years, both through your specialized services and by your missionary activity, to assist the American purchaser to take advantage of the wide range of goods we have to offer. Your efforts were never more vital than they are today. I know how much our official commercial representatives rely on the help and co-operation of this Chamber. Your Food Com-

(*Continued on next page*)

The Egyptian Market (*Continued*)

such that hard currency will be in short supply for the foreseeable future, and all available currency will be devoted to capital and semi-capital goods after basic needs of imported raw materials have been satisfied.

There will probably continue to be a good market in Egypt for specialized pharmaceuticals which cannot be produced by local industry, and the demands for industrial chemicals will probably increase as industry expands. It is unlikely that the steel works at Helwan will be able to satisfy all requirements for steel, and a demand for special steels will remain.

Earth-moving machinery and equipment used in irrigation schemes will be needed in large numbers for the foreseeable future, but the demand for agricultural tractors will be increasingly met by local assembly or fabrication of Yugoslav models. For a year or two there will be an annual demand for buses and heavy lorries to supplement local production, but in time Egypt plans to become self-sufficient in these lines. The market for diesel engines for pumps, fishing vessels, etc., should remain very active.

In the capital field demands are varied. The Americans have more or less captured the railway locomotive market· but there will be opportunities for manufacturers of ancillary railway equipment such as specialized wagons, signalling, communications material, and to a certain extent permanent way. Further bridge contracts are in the planning stage, and we have not yet come to the end of the demand for power stations, electric transmission lines, transformer stations, etc. The development plans lay emphasis on the petroleum industry and refinery equipment, pipe line machinery, drilling equipment, etc., should do well in the next year or so. Textile machinery will be needed for some time yet, but the planners hope to make the Egyptian textile industry largely self-sufficient in this respect in due course.

If British exporters maintain their flexible approach to the Egyptian market and tailor their offers to suit local conditions, there is no reason why the United Kingdom should not regain her predominant position among the United Arab Republic's western trading partners.

President's Speech (*Continued*)

mittee is a striking example of what can be achieved in this field. I understand that you are at present in the process of setting up a number of specialized committees covering not only foodstuffs but also capital goods, textiles and so on. I am sure that this will be very valuable and, that it will make an impressive contribution to the success of our exports.'

Another recent example of the help which the Chamber could give in the field of Anglo-American trade relations had been the part which it had played in making sure that the interest of the wool textile importers should not be overlooked, he said. The promotion of Anglo-American trade, which was the principal aim of the Chamber, was not just a matter of narrow commercial advantage. The development of international trade, for which both our countries were working has a wider significance. That was why Britain and the United States had worked hard in the years since the war for the mutual lowering of tariff barriers and the removal of import restrictions. As a result of the passing of the United States Trade Expansion Act last year, we now had in prospect a new round of multilateral tariff negotiations, the Kennedy round. He knew that the United States Administration would wish to take the greatest possible advantage of its new powers to reduce tariffs. We in Britain would certainly do all *we* could to make the negotiations a success.

'We are convinced that it is in the interest of all of us to make a determined effort to increase the flow of international trade. The reduction of tariffs and the removal of other barriers to trade which we are hoping for during the next few years will do much to bring this about. This is as far as we can go by governmental action. The rest will depend on those, like yourselves, who are prepared to give their time, energies, and enthusiasm to fostering a genuine spirit of co-operation in trade matters at the practical level. If this Chamber continues to prosper as it has done in the past forty years, we need not fear for the future.'

President Opens New Pan-Am Building

ON MARCH 7, Mr. Erroll opened the Pan-Am building in New York and at a luncheon following the opening said the building was the world's largest commercial office building. It had been made possible only by the joint efforts of British and American commercial interests. There were, two ways in which we could usefully strengthen the economic links between Britain and the United States. We could strengthen them at the practical level by fostering and increasing the two-way flow of trade and investment between our two countries, and we could strengthen them in the field of international trade policy.

At the practical level much had already been achieved, he said. Investment links between Britain and the United States had always been especially strong, and were growing. Since 1950, the total value of our direct investment in the United States had more than doubled and now ran at about $2.5 billion. The Pan-Am building was thus a reminder of the important stake Britain had always had in the United States economy.

'But the flow of investment has not been in one direction only. We have worked hard in recent years through the British Industrial Development Office here in New York City to encourage American investment in Britain, particularly in our main 'development' areas of Northern Ireland, Scotland and North-East England.

Referring to the substantial progress which had been made since the war in the five major rounds of tariff negotiations under the GATT, in all of which both Britain and the United States played a leading role, the President said our objective was to get tariffs down throughout the world. It was vitally important that the movement for freer world trade which had achieved so much since the war should not lose its momentum. The passage of the United States Trade Expansion Act last year opened the door to another round of tariff negotiations. We had achieved much by our joint efforts in the past. If in the next few years we could together make a significant contribution to the freeing of international trade, we should increase the strength and prosperity, not only of Britain and the United States, but of the whole free world.

President to Visit Lisbon

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, will be visiting Lisbon from March 15-17. Today the President will attend the 50th anniversary dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Lisbon and during his stay will meet representatives of the Portuguese Government.

The Swedish Prime Minister Visits Computer and Aircraft Factories

MR. TAGE ERLANDER, the Swedish Prime Minister, and Mr. Torsten Nilsson, the Foreign Minister, accompanied by the Swedish Ambassador to Britain and the British Ambassador to Sweden, visited the factory of International Computers and Tabulators Limited at Stevenage, Hertfordshire, on March 6. They were received by Sir Edward Playfair, Chairman of the Company, and were shown the production of ICT 1301 computers, including one on order for the Skandinaviska Bank of Gothenburg. They also saw ICT's laboratory where research on the technique of magnetic thin film storage is being carried out.

Later, accompanied by Sir Aubrey Burke, the chairman, they made a tour of the de Havilland Aircraft Company's factory at Hatfield. Mr. Erlander showed great interest in the DH 125 6/8-seater executive aircraft, and saw a flying display by the triple rear-engine Trident Jetliner ordered by British European Airways. During the previous week the Trident had flown to Sweden and given demonstration flights in Stockholm. The party also toured an exhibition of other products of the Hawker Siddeley group.

Lord Mayor's 'Export Achievement' Lunch

THE SECOND 'Export Achievement' lunch given by Sir Ralph Perring, the Lord Mayor of London, to honour some of the men who have done so much to help Britain's drive for exports, is being held at the Mansion House today.

As at the first lunch on January 18, there will be 25 men who have distinguished themselves in gaining export orders. The Lord Mayor hopes to hear of their experiences and to introduce them to Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, who will be present at the lunch.

The 25 men have again been selected from a wide variety of industries and skills. They are:

Alan Battle, Peak Frean & Co. Ltd., London.
C. A. Chidwick, British Insulated Callender Cables, London.
M. J. Trodd, The British Motor Corporation Ltd., Birmingham.
M. M. Alcalay, Holman Brothers Ltd., Camborne, Cornwall.
Ian Ross-Bell, Ben-Nevis Egg Equipment Ltd., Trowbridge, Wilts.
W. J. Price, Associated Electrical Industries Export Ltd., London.
A. Kay, Thomas Robinson & Son Ltd., Rochdale.
J. G. Bridges, British Travel & Holidays Association, London.
Barry Ercolani, Ercol Furniture Ltd., High Wycombe.
B. J. Brown, Bernatone Ltd., High Wycombe.
J. Fisher, High Duty Alloys Ltd., Slough.
John H. Loweth, Matchless Motor Cycles, Ltd., London.
F. M. Wiseman, M. Wiseman & Co. Ltd., London.
J. R. Illingworth, Wiggins Teape & Co. Ltd., London.
P. N. Crabtree, R. W. Crabtree & Sons Ltd., Leeds.
R. A. Powell, Metropolitan Cammell Carriage & Wagon Co. Ltd., Birmingham.
Commander E. Whitehead, Schweppes Ltd., London.
C. McFetrich, Bartram & Sons Ltd., Sunderland.
J. N. Cunningham, Grampian Holdings Ltd., London.
A. N. Jackson, Stone Platt Industries Ltd., London.
Peter N. Sillars, Massey-Ferguson (Export) Ltd., Coventry.
T. Slater, Thomas Hunter Ltd., Rugby.
Peter Troward, Rank Xerox Ltd., London.
James Gibb, Bray, Gibb & Co. Ltd., London.
David Beck, Morice Tozer & Beck Ltd., London.

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by March 29, 1963.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.07	Chloro - 5 - *iso*propyl - *m* - cresol (—OH = 1), mixed isomers	Monochlor X isothymol .	December 31, 1963	2093
29.08	Dimethyltrigol . .	Dimethyl trigol . .	December 31, 1963	6123
29.08	Tri-α-propylene glycol *mono*methyl ether.	Tripropylene glycol methyl ether.	December 31, 1963	6105
29.13	Diethyl ketone . .	Diethylketone . .	December 31, 1963	6115
29.13	Methyl *n*-nonyl ketone .	Methyl nonyl ketone .	December 31, 1963	2503
29.14	3β: 11α- Dihydroxy - 5α - pregn-16-en-20-one diacetate.	3β, 11α dihydroxy-5α - pregn-16(17)-en-20-one, 3β, 11α diacetate.	December 31, 1963	6128
29.14	2:2:4 - Trimethylpentane - 1:3-diol di*iso*butyrate.	TMPDMI-Isobutyrate .	December 31, 1963	6148
29.22	*N*-Phenyl-*N*'-*iso*propyl-*p*-phenylenediamine.	4 - isopropylaminodiphenylamine.	November 5, 1963	6117
29.25	Methacryl - 3:4 - dichloroanilide.	Dicryl (acetamide herbicides).	December 31, 1963	6118
29.25	α- Methyl - *n* - valer - 3 - chloro-*p*-toluidide.	N - (3 - chloro - 4 - methylphenyl) - 2 - methyl 1 pentanamide.	December 31, 1963	6119
29.35	2-Chloroquinoline . .	2-Chloro quinoline . .	December 31, 1963	6127
29.36	Sulphaquinoxaline . .	Sulphaquinoxaline . .	December 31, 1963	1815
29.37	Cumetharol . . .	Cumetharol . . .	December 31, 1963	6130
29.39	3 - Cyclopentyloxy - 17α - hydroxypregna 3:5 - dien - 20 - one acetate.	17α - acetoxyprogesterone cyclopentyl enol ether.	December 31, 1963	6120
29.42	3-(1:2-4:5-Dibenzocycloheptadien - 3 - yloxy) tropane dihydrogen citrate.	3-(10, 11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo (a, d) cyclohepten - 5 - yloxy) - tropane citrate.	December 31, 1963	6125
29.42	7:8-Dihydro-14-hydroxy-6-methylene - 6 - deoxymorphine.	6-methylene-6-desoxy-14-hydroxydihydromorphine.	December 31, 1963	6094
29.42	Totaquine, containing not less than 7 per cent. and not more than 12 per cent. by weight of anhydrous quinine and not less than 70 per cent. and not more than 80 per cent. by weight of total anhydrous crystallizable cinchona alkaloids.	Totaquina . . .	September 3, 1963	6099
90.17	Endoradiosondes for the measurement of pH: and specialized receiving and recording apparatus therefor.	Heidelberg capsules and ancillary equipment.	December 31, 1963	5545

Cinema Admissions and Takings in February

DURING FEBRUARY the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 7·7 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1·13 million.

Suspension of Import Duty on Some Vegetables and Castor Oil

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 2) Order 1963.

The Order provides that the import duties on cauliflower, cabbage and carrots will be suspended until April 7, 1963. This action is being taken as an exceptional measure in view of the shortage of supplies of these vegetables caused by the recent severe weather both here and on the Continent. It also provides, because of a temporary supply shortage, for suspension of duty on castor oil.

The Order came into operation on March 9, 1963, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1963, No. 444.

Notes

The duties on these three items at this time of year are 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of cabbage and carrots, and 8s. per cwt. in the case of cauliflower.

An application to suspend the duties was submitted by the Fruit and Vegetable Joint Import Trades Committee on March 1. Following examination of the position with the applicants and with representatives of the National Farmers' Union, it has been decided to suspend the duties until April 7; supplies of home-grown produce should be more plentiful by that date. The position will, however, be kept under close review so that the suspension of duty can be extended should circumstances warrant this.

There is a serious shortage of these three vegetables, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent as a result of the severe winter. Prices are, therefore, substantially higher than normal. The suspension of the duties should enable importers to compete more effectively for the limited supplies available overseas.

Variations in the supply position do not normally warrant temporary changes in the horticultural tariff. But the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food regard the present circumstances as so exceptional as to justify this departure from normal policy.

Application for Removal of Import Duty on Some Tropical Hardwood Logs

The Board of Trade give notice that they are considering an application for the removal of the duty on certain tropical hardwood logs defined as:

> logs of non-coniferous species not less than 28 inches in minimum diameter and not less than 12 feet in length.

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter, if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for a statement of the case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed, in writing, to the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than April 1, 1963.

Basic Research on Flame Resistant Fabrics

THE DEPARTMENT of Scientific and Industrial Research announce that the first research project to be financed out of a collaborative fund set up by eight textile research associations is a fundamental study of boron compounds and their use in flame-resistant fabrics. The study is being carried out by Dr. M. F. Lappert at the Manchester College of Science and Technology. This work is only a part of a general research programme sponsored by the Committee of Directors of the Textile Research Associations (CDTRA). The objective is the production of a flame-resisting process which will not alter unduly the main characteristics of existing fabrics, will be permanent throughout the life of the fabric and will not increase costs by more than a small margin.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in Wales may be obtained quickly from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 109 ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF

'Add-to' Facilities and Credit Sales of Furniture and Bedding

THE ORDER controlling hire-purchase and credit sales has been amended to allow 'add-to' facilities for furniture and bedding. The Order provides that a customer may now acquire furniture or bedding under a hire-purchase or credit sale agreement without paying a deposit if:

(a) that agreement is in substitution for a current agreement, comprising goods covered by the Order, and the total amount payable under the new agreement does not exceed that payable under the current agreement. (If, however, there is an excess, a 10 per cent. deposit calculated by reference to the excess must be paid before the substituted agreement is entered into.) At least 25 per cent. of the total amount payable under the current agreement must be paid before a first substituted agreement is made. There is no such requirement as to the amount which must be paid before a second or subsequent substituted agreement is made. Repayments must continue at not less than the rate in the replaced agreement, and all monies outstanding must be repaid within 36 months of the date of the substituted agreement;

(b) a customer was due to pay, and has paid, the final instalment on a hire-purchase or credit sale agreement either within six months before, or within one month after, the date on which the Order came into force, a new hire-purchase or credit sale agreement can be entered into before June 13, 1963, provided the total amount payable thereunder does not exceed that payable under the completed agreement. All monies outstanding must be paid within 36 months of the date of the new agreement. This new agreement can then form the basis for a later substituted agreement.

In addition the opportunity has been taken to change the definition of the type of aircraft excluded from the Order from a passenger carrying capacity to a basis of 'maximum total weight authorized'.

The Order is the Hire-Purchase and Credit Sale Agreements (Control) (Amendment No. 4) Order, 1963 (S.I. 1963, No. 450, price 5d. each, by post 7½d.). Copies of the Order, which was laid on March 12 and came into force on March 13, are on sale at H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Notes:

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, announced his intention of laying an Order permitting 'add-to' facilities in the House on January 24. The decision was taken in view of the depressed state of the furniture and bedding industries. Some details were announced in the House on February 1 so that the general principles would be known while the Furniture Exhibition was open.

The Order will not permit floor coverings to be added to agreements. To do so would reduce the amount of furniture and bedding obtainable on the substitute agreement.

The amendment Order is made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 55 and 55AA of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and the Emergency Laws (Repeal) Act, 1959.

London-Paris Subscriber Dialling

SIR RALPH PERRING, the Lord Mayor of London, inaugurated the London-Paris subscriber dialling service on March 8 when he dialled the first call to the French Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, M. Jacques Marette, in Paris. The General Post Office have installed equipment which, in the beginning, will enable some 350,000 subscribers on 65 London exchanges which have been converted to Subscriber Trunk Dialling to dial their own calls to subscribers on automatic exchanges in the city of Paris and its suburbs. This new development will be especially valuable in saving time and money for many of the banks, commercial firms, newspapers, travel and holiday agencies, and many similar organizations which have their offices in London. A call lasting a minute will only cost 2s. 4d. as compared with a 6s. minimum under the previous system.

By the spring of next year all STD subscribers in London will be able to dial their own calls to all large cities and towns in France and to almost all exchanges in Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Western Germany. This will be extended to Denmark, Italy, Norway and Sweden probably early in 1965. By early 1965 also, STD subscribers in Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester will be able to dial their own calls to subscribers in France and to Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

Temporary Purchase Tax Exemption on Some Drugs and Medicines

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise have made a Direction under Section 6(4) of the Finance Act, 1962, entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 1) Direction, 1963, which temporarily exempts further essential drugs and medicines from tax. The effects of the Direction, which became operative from March 7, is to make the following additions and extensions to the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Order, 1961.

The additions

To Head II *of the Schedule*

Activated magnesium aluminium silicates with streptomycin sulphate, whether or not mixed with phthalylsulphathiazole and sulphadiazine;

Melphalan;

Ethinyl oestradiol with formaldehyde-sulphathiazole, penicillin and streptomycin, prepared for veterinary use;

To Head III *of the Schedule*

Methyldopa;

The extension

To Head II in the entry relating to Chlorine substituted 8-hydroxyquinoline . . . the insertion after menthol of triamcinolone acetonide.

The Treasury will, in due course, be asked to make an Order which will give permanent statutory effect to this Direction. Traders known to be concerned are being separately notified.

British Firm's Glass Exports in 1962 – 12 Million Square Feet

The Pilkington Group of companies have announced that they enter National Productivity Year with a record in exports during 1962. Glass shipped overseas by the Group during 1962, they say, was valued at £11½ million, an increase of over 14 per cent. in comparison with 1961's figure of £10.1 million.

To achieve this rise in sales, Pilkingtons earmarked nearly 3,000 tons of glass each week for sale abroad, giving an export total for the twelve months of 145,000 tons. Transport for this amount was provided by 2,687 ships, and it is calculated that 10 ships, each with a 54-ton consignment of glass, left the shores of Britain destined for foreign customers on each working day of 1962.

Over 12 million square feet of Float glass was sent abroad last year to customers in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Holland, Scandinavia, Brazil and many other markets.

New English Examination for Overseas Students

THE LONDON Chamber of Commerce have announced a new 'English For Commerce' examination for overseas students. Stating the need for the examination and where it differed from others, Lord Luke, chairman of the Commercial Education Committee, said the experience of the London Chamber over many years in examining overseas students in English, both in the United Kingdom and in their own countries, had brought to light their wish for an examination more closely related to the purposes for which they were learning the language, i.e., as a language of communication in business. It was to cater for this need that the new examination which had an emphasis throughout on the commercial application of English rather than its literary application had been designed.

The London Chamber has local examination centres in 39 countries throughout the world. Further information can be obtained from Mr. T. J. Sheppard, London Chamber of Commerce (Inc.), London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 4444).

Export Merchants' Services

'What is the BEHA' and 'Exporting: the easier way', are the first in a series of pamphlets produced by the British Export Houses Association aimed at British manufacturers and buyers abroad. Copies: free from the Association at 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. ('The Report of the Working Group on Export Merchants' was published as a supplement to the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 1).

The Economy–Selected Indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1957 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £ m.	19,991	—	16,050	15,232	15,232	7,637	3,493	922	699	591	1,205				
1958	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	+ 99	+ 36	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	105	108	94	114	113	109	+173	+ 73	+15	+48
1960	108	112	114	109	108	108	118	110	124	129	114	+590	+520	+48	+35
1961	111	114	121	114	109	111	128	130	132	136	122	+292	+230	+36	+ 5
1962		115*				111		114*	123*				+ 55*	—10*	+39*
1961															
3rd Quarter	111	115	121	115	109	111	133	135	139	139	126	+ 29	+ 53	— 8	—24
4th Quarter	111	113	122	115	109	111	127	130	128	139	118	+ 54	+ 64	— 1	—11
1962															
1st Quarter	109	113	123	116	109	111	126	122	118	134	127	— 18	— 32	—16	+32
2nd Quarter	112	116	125	120	111	110	128	120	129	139	130	+ 40	+ 32	—10	—12
3rd Quarter	112	117	127	120	111	112	128	111	131	145	128	+ 68	+ 34	+20	Nil
4th Quarter		115*				112		104*	113*				+ 21*	— 4*	+19*
1962															
July	..	116	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	117	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	117	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	115	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	116	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	115*	..	.	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963															
January	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices													at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £ m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	100	100	+328
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·3	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+111
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—301
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 77
1962	117*	100*	119·3	+4·2	103·0*	120·6*	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	
1961																
3rd Quarter	124	107	115·3	+4·2	104·6	119·4	130·7	262	— 20	—34	236	— 5	+ 7	115	117	+ 12
4th Quarter	120	104	116·6	+4·3	103·4	119·6	132·3	339	+ 77	+49	175	—61	—32	115	115	— 2
1962																
1st Quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+ 69	+42	150	—25	— 7	117	116	+ 9*
2nd Quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 37*
3rd Quarter	119	92*	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 13*
4th Quarter	117*	100*	119·6	+2·6	102·5*	121·0*	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	
1962																
July	119	95*	120·4	+5·1	102·6	120·6	137·0	371	+ 3	—15	167	—12	+ 4	126	123	..
August	119	93*	119·4	+3·2	102·0	120·8	137·3	392	+ 21	+ 9	154	—13	— 8	124	117	..
September	119	92*	119·3	+3·3	101·9	121·1	137·5	407	+ 15	+13	147	— 7	— 8	120	123	..
October	119*	98*	119·1	+2·9	102·1	121·1	137·6	456	+ 49	+26	131	—16	—11	124	127	..
November	118*	101*	119·6	+2·3	102·6	121·1	138·5	497	+ 41	+18	118	—13	—14	118	115	..
December	117*	100*	120·2	+2·6	102·9*	121·0*	138·8	520	+ 23	— 1	110	— 8	—12	117	119	..
1963																
January			120·7	+2·7	103·6*	121·0*	139·1	605	+ 85	+41	108	— 2	— 1	116	117	
February					103·6*	121·0*		647	+ 42	+ 2	110	+ 2	+ 6			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 39 KING STREET, MANCHESTER, 2

Wholesale Price Index Numbers

Prices of Manufactured Products Unchanged in February

PRICES OF BASIC materials hesitated in February after the steady advance since last September. The index for basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry was 102.1 compared with 102.3 in January and 99 in September last year. In the food sector the index fell about half a point, reflecting the reduction in the surcharge on raw sugar made by the Sugar Board. Prices for materials and fuel used in the non-food manufacturing industries were unchanged.

Output prices seem to have been rising more slowly in the last four or five months and in February showed very little change on January. For the two months together the index for all manufacturing products was only about 0.1 per cent. up on the fourth quarter, compared with a rise of 0.3 per cent. between the third and fourth quarters.

1. Materials Purchased by Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1962				1962							1963	
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Feb.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	101·6	100·9	99·5	100·4*	101·7	100·3	99·0	99·0	99·5	100·4	101·5*	102·3*	102·1*
	Basic materials	97·1	96·3	94·7	95·7*	97·2	95·7	94·2	94·1	94·7	95·6	96·8*	97·8*	97·6*
	Fuel	136·5	135·9	136·4	136·9*	136·5	136·2	136·4	136·6	136·6	137·2	137·2*	137·2*	137·2*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.	104·0	103·3	102·2	102·5*	104·1	102·6	102·0	101·9	102·1	102·6	102·9*	103·6*	103·6*
	Basic materials other than fuel . .	98·3	97·5	96·2	96·5*	98·4	96·7	96·0	95·9	96·1	96·6	96·8*	97·7*	97·7*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	96·4	95·1	93·5	96·1*	96·3	94·9	92·7	93·0	94·0	95·7	98·5*	99·5*	99·0*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	106·0	104·8	104·3	104·3*	106·1	104·1	104·4	104·3	103·9	104·3	104·6*	104·6*	104·9*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	129·6	130·3	130·2	130·5*	129·4	130·2	130·2	130·1	130·4	130·5	130·5*	130·5*	130·6*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	119·5	120·2	120·1	120·3*	119·3	120·2	120·1	120·1	120·2	120·4	120·4*	120·4*	120·4*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	91·5	91·6	90·5	91·4*	91·8	91·4	90·1	90·1	90·6	91·4	92·3*	94·4*	94·0*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	109·6	109·0	109·1	108·9*	109·8	109·1	109·0	109·1	109·0	108·8	108·9*	109·0*	109·0*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries .	107·4	106·9	104·8	104·3*	107·4	104·9	104·7	104·9	103·6	104·6	104·5*	105·0*	105·2*
Order XVII	Construction materials	119·8	120·5	120·6	120·8*	119·7	120·6	120·6	120·6	120·8	120·8	120·9*	120·9*	121·0*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	119·6	120·1	120·4	120·6*	119·7	120·3	120·4	120·4	120·6	120·5	120·6*	120·6*	120·7*

* Provisional figure.

2. Output of Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1962				1962							1963	
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Feb.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products:													
	Total sales	117·5	117·6	118·3	118·7*	117·5	118·0	118·2	118·5	118·7	118·7	118·8*	118·8*	118·9*
	Home market sales	118·1	118·3	118·8	119·2*	118·1	118·7	118·8	119·0	119·1	119·1	119·3*	119·3*	119·3*
Orders IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco:													
	Total sales	118·9	119·0	119·6	120·1*	119·0	119·3	119·6	120·0	120·1	120·1	120·1*	120·1*	120·1*
	Home market sales	120·2	120·3	120·8	121·1*	120·2	120·6	120·8	121·1	121·1	121·1	121·0*	121·0*	121·0*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries:													
	Home market sales	110·2	110·6	111·5	112·3	110·3	111·5	111·2	111·7	111·8	112·0	113·1	113·4*	113·4*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries:													
	Total sales	103·1	102·7	102·4	102·2*	103·3	102·1	102·4	102·7	102·4	102·0	102·1*	101·9*	101·9*
	Home market sales	105·1	104·6	104·2	103·9*	105·2	103·9	104·3	104·5	103·8	103·9	104·0*	103·8*	103·8*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries:													
	Total sales	127·6	129·0	129·0	129·0*	126·9	129·3	128·8	128·9	129·1	128·8	129·2	129·2*	129·2*
	†Home market sales	131·8	133·9	133·8	133·8	131·0	133·9	133·8	133·8	133·8	133·8	133·8	133·9	133·9*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing:													
	Total sales	104·1	103·7	103·7	103·9*	104·0	103·5	103·8	103·8	103·5	103·8	104·5*	104·5*	104·8*
	Home market sales	102·7	102·5	102·4	102·5	102·6	102·5	102·4	102·4	102·3	102·5	102·6	102·7*	103·0*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales .	109·9	110·6	110·6	110·6	109·9	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·5	110·5*	110·5*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales . .	112·2	112·0	112·0	112·1	112·3	112·0	111·9	112·1	112·1	112·1	112·1	112·1*	112·1*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales . .	111·1	111·1	111·0	111·1	111·1	110·9	111·0	111·1	111·1	111·1	111·0	111·3*	111·3*
Order XVII	New construction‡	121	122	123	123*				123			123*		

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* Provisional figure. †The index for Blast Furnace and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table (3) (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡Index of building costs; figures relate to average for the quarter.

Wholesale Prices (*Continued*)

Materials and Fuel used in Broad Sectors of Industry

The index for the food sector fell by 0.5 per cent. The upward movement of the last six months in the prices of most materials used in the food sector continued into February, but there was a 5 per cent. fall in manufacturers' raw sugar prices, caused by the reduced Sugar Board surcharge.

The rise of 0.3 per cent. in the index for chemical materials was caused almost entirely by a steep rise in the price of lemon oil, due to crop failure. The indices for the two engineering sectors showed little change since last month; non-ferrous metal prices were slightly higher but rubber prices fell. Lower prices for raw cotton, wool and jute were reflected in the fall of one-half per cent. in the textile sector index. Prices of materials and fuel purchased by the timber industries were, on average, unchanged but the index for paper materials was pushed up by higher prices for waste paper and cotton rags. There were small increases reflecting higher prices for roofing felt in the costs of construction materials and in materials purchased by the building industry.

Output of Broad Sectors of Industry

Output prices of the food sector were unchanged; sugar prices were lower but those of grain – milling products increased. The index for textile products rose by 0.3 per cent. mainly because of higher prices for merino and crossbred serge. Output prices for the other sectors of manufacturing industry were unchanged.

3 (a). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the annual article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February, 15, 1963. (monthly averages)

	1962			1963	
	Feb.	Aug.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Coal†	151·6	150·9	155·7	155·7*	155·8*
Slates	141·1	150·7	150·7	150·7	150·7
Salt	113·6	114·0	114·3	114·3*	114·3*
Flour	113·0	113·0	110·9	110·9	110·9
Sugar, refined	112·7	113·7	129·0	132·3*	128·7*
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	101·9	105·6	105·8	105·7*	105·7*
Beer	101·2	102·9	103·2	103·2*	103·2*
Tobacco and cigarettes	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8*
Hard coke	163·8	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	140·8	§138·9	§138·9	§138·9	138·9
Lubricating oils and greases	124·2	126·6	126·6	126·6	126·6
General chemicals	102·7	§101·3	100·5	98·9*	98·8*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	75·5	68·8	68·3	68·3	68·3*
Pharmaceutical preparations	98·9	98·8	98·2	98·0*	98·5*
Toilet preparations	121·1	125·0	125·8	128·3*	128·3*
Paint for building and decorating	112·9	112·9	112·8	112·8*	112·9*
Soap	133·4	134·1	134·8	134·8	134·8*
Soapless detergents	98·4	98·3	100·8	100·8	100·8*
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	78·2	78·4	77·9	77·7*	77·7*
Steel sheets	127·6	133·7	133·7	133·7	133·7
Tinplate	116·0	120·8	120·3	120·3	120·3
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	131·4	133·4	133·3	133·5	133·5*
Steel tubes	134·5	138·8	138·7	138·7	.38·7
Iron castings	140·3	142·6	143·3	143·2	143·2*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3
Rolled	130·0	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8
Castings	128·8	127·0	128·3	128·3	128·3
Forgings	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	103·2	95·7	95·3	95·3	95·6
Photographic paper and films, etc.	117·8	119·3	120·4	120·4*	120·4*
Spectacles, etc.	115·6	120·9	121·5	121·5*	121·5*
Dental goods	126·4	126·1	129·1	129·1*	129·1*
Gramophone records	115·7	117·2	119·9	119·9*	119·9*
Domestic electrical appliances	101·6	102·2	100·5	100·5*	100·5*
Perambulators, etc.	119·2	120·6	120·6	120·6*	120·6*
Tools and implements	135·0	135·9	137·9	137·9	137·9*
Cutlery	127·8	128·2	128·4	128·8*	129·9*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	123·9	121·1	121·6	123·0	126·3
Spoons and forks	133·2	134·5	137·2	139·5	140·5
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	139·0	145·0	145·0	145·0	145·0
Domestic hollow-ware	138·3	138·1	137·9	138·0	138·5*
Domestic gas appliances	108·3	109·5	110·8	110·8	110·8
Cotton yarn	91·8	89·9	89·1	88·9	88·8
Spun rayon yarn	93·0	91·2	91·8	91·4	91·4*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	101·1	101·1	105·2	106·1	110·0*
Cotton cloth	99·1	95·5	95·6	95·5*	95·5*
Linen	103·9	103·9	108·7	108·9	109·6*
Rayon and acetate fabric	114·3	112·0	111·7	111·7*	111·3*
Wool tops	78·1	78·2	79·5	82·9	84·7*
Worsted yarns	88·9	88·9	90·2	93·2	94·4*
Harris tweed	93·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Serge cloth	90·2	90·8	91·9	93·1	95·0
Jute yarn	113·0	105·0	107·7	107·7	105·7*
Jute piece-goods	109·0	106·5	108·7	108·7	107·1*
Rope, twine and net	111·1	111·4	111·9	112·4*	113·9*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	95·8	95·3	95·0	94·7*	94·7*
Carpets and rugs	113·8	118·9	119·1	119·1*	119·1*
Canvas goods and sacks	109·3	109·2	110·0	107·9	107·9*
Leather for footwear	105·8	104·5	106·0	106·3*	106·3*
Travel goods	117·1	118·1	118·1	118·7*	118·7*
Made-up clothing	109·0	109·6	109·5	109·5*	109·6*
Weatherproof outerwear	101·9	101·8	102·0	102·1*	102·1*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	110·9	111·3	111·3	111·2	111·2*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	105·6	107·7	107·0	107·0*	107·0*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	107·3	107·8	107·9	108·2*	108·4*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	111·4	112·2	112·2	112·1	112·1*
Refractory goods, including bricks	136·7	139·3	144·6	144·6	144·6*
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	122·1	123·0	123·1	123·1	123·1*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works.*	124·2	124·1	124·7	124·7	124·7*
Building bricks, fletton, common, *delivered.*	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8
Electrical porcelain	122·5	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8
Domestic china and earthenware	128·4	135·5	135·5	135·5	135·5
Glass (other than containers)	128·6	128·6	128·6	128·6*	128·6*
Glass containers	122·3	122·3	122·3	122·3*	122·3*

† This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.
* Provisional figure.
§ Revised figure

(*Continued on next page*)

Wholesale Prices (*Continued*)

3 (a). (*Continued*). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1962			1963	
	Feb.	Aug.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Cement, delivered	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0
Abrasive paper and cloth	123·4	123·4	125·2	125·2	125·2
Cast stone and cast concrete products	109·0	109·0	109·0	109·0*	109·0*
Home grown hardwood	98·1	97·4	97·4	97·3*	97·3*
Domestic furniture	116·4	116·4	116·4	116·4*	116·5*
Bedding, etc.	109·1	109·2	109·1	109·1*	109·1*
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	113·7	114·0	115·2	115·2	115·2
Paper and board	109·6	109·6	109·6	109·6*	109·6*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.	109·5	109·5	109·5	110·2	110·2*
Wallpaper	131·2	131·2	131·2	131·2	131·2
Paper bags	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2
Manufactured stationery	118·1	118·2	118·4	119·1	119·1*
Other manufactures of paper and board	104·6	102·1	102·0	102·1*	102·1*
Rubber tyres and tubes	121·1	120·2	121·8	122·6	122·6*
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	117·2	115·2	115·1	115·7*	115·4*
Rubber footwear	126·5	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9*
Linoleum and felt base	128·7	126·5	126·5	126·5	126·5
Brushes and brooms	127·5	131·7	131·7	132·4	133·2*
Toys and games	116·6	116·6	116·6	117·8*	118·3*
Sports equipment	128·5	129·1	131·9	131·9*	131·9*
Pens and pencils	112·7	112·7	113·3	113·3*	113·3*
Other stationers' goods	125·5	126·7	126·9	126·9	126·9
Plastic mouldings	102·1	102·2	101·5	103·4*	103·5*

* Provisional figure.

3 (b). Commodities Wholly or Partly Imported into the U.K. — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1962			1963	
	Feb.	Aug.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Hides and skins	98·3	93·1	87·9	87·3*	87·3*
Imported	106·4	100·1	93·9	95·1*	95·1*
Native	86·3	82·6	78·9	75·5	75·5*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	117·3	115·4	115·4	115·4	115·4
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	94·5	94·2	94·2	94·2	94·2
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	60·8	52·9	57·5	56·2	56·7
Nickel, refined, delivered	135·6	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price	132·1	118·3	119·3	118·3	118·3
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	87·9	82·5	85·6	86·3	88·9
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	141·4	131·0	112·7	110·4	110·4
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	100·6	90·6	90·7	92·6	93·3
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	72·1	70·2	60·1	56·4	54·9
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	61·5	58·0	58·0	59·4	56·6
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	122·1	110·4	117·7	116·8	116·0
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	74·8	74·1	74·1	67·8	67·8
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	160·1	156·5	156·2	156·0	154·9
Cotton, raw	74·8	72·5	72·3	72·2	72·0
Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightnings', c.i.f. Dundee	133·4	112·6	129·6	134·3	132·6*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Hearts', c.i.f. Dundee	113·9	112·1	115·6	114·0	113·0*
Silk, raw, delivered mill	104·4	125·6	152·1	157·2	165·2*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	111·9	115·5	143·5	150·1	160·4
Wool, raw	76·2	74·5	78·0	83·7*	82·4*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	84·1	82·8	86·7	92·9	88·9
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	77·2	75·3	78·7	86·2	85·2
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	71·4	69·6	73·6	79·8	79·0
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	110·7	109·5	109·5	109·6*	109·7*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	100·0	97·8	98·3	98·5	99·0*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	104·3	103·7	103·5	103·6	103·5*
Woodpulp, imported	96·6	93·0	92·9	93·6	93·6

* Provisional figure.

Notes on Wholesale Prices

In future, the notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954 = 100) will be published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February 15, 1963.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 202, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7299 or 7250.

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Catering Turnover Lower in January

THE TOTAL TURNOVER of the catering trades in January showed no change on a year earlier compared with an increase of 2 per cent. in December and an increase of 4 per cent. during the fourth quarter of last year. This is the first time since the series began two years ago that turnover has not been above the level of a year earlier and the slackness of trade was no doubt due in a large part to the very poor weather. The turnover of public houses was up by 1 per cent. (the same as in December) but restaurants, etc., and licensed hotels each showed decreases of 3 per cent. compared with increases of 3 per cent. and 2 per cent. respectively in December. In neither of these two kinds of business has there previously been an increase of less than 2 per cent. in months unaffected by the position of the Easter and Whitsun holidays. Canteens and catering contractors showed an increase of 5 per cent. in January compared with 1 per cent. in December.

Catering Trades

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier

1960 = 100

Kind of Business (Turnover in 1960 £ million)		Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL CATERERS: (£1,290 million)	1960	100	83	102	115	101	82	81	85	96	98	111	118	120	107	97	91	111
	1961	107	90	109	124	108	87	88	94	101	108	115	124	130	118	106	98	117
	1962	112	95	115	129	112	93	94	96	108	109	125	131	136	121	112	102	119
	1963						94											
	1962	+5	+6	+6	+4	+4	+7	+7	+3	+7	+1	+9	+5	+4	+3	+5	+5	+2
	1963						Nil											
Licensed hotels and holiday camps: (£169 million)	1960	100	67	105	139	89	65	65	72	91	97	123	141	150	128	105	77	86
	1961	107	72	112	149	95	66	68	78	95	107	130	149	161	138	113	82	91
	1962	113	77	119	158	98	71	74	84	98	109	143	161	169	146	117	87	93
	1963						69											
	1962	+6	+7	+6	+6	+4	+8	+7	+7	+3	+2	+10	+8	+5	+6	+4	+6	+2
	1963						—3											
Restaurants, cafes, etc., and fish and chip shops (£307 million)	1960	100	84	103	120	93	82	82	86	94	97	115	124	130	108	95	91	94
	1961	106	90	109	126	99	88	88	94	100	108	117	127	138	116	101	97	98
	1962	109	94	112	130	102	92	93	96	104	107	123	130	141	120	106	100	100
	1963						89											
	1962	+3	+4	+3	+3	+3	+4	+6	+2	+4	—1	+5	+2	+2	+4	+5	+3	+3
	1963						—3											
Public houses (£711 million)	1960	100	83	102	110	106	82	81	85	98	97	108	114	114	102	95	91	126
	1961	109	92	108	120	114	89	90	95	103	109	112	120	126	115	106	99	133
	1962	114	97	116	125	119	97	97	98	113	110	124	128	132	118	113	104	135
	1963						98											
	1962	+5	+6	+8	+4	+4	+9	+8	+2	+10	+1	+11	+6	+5	+3	+7	+5	+1
	1963						+1											
Canteens and catering contractors (£102 million)	1960	100	104	97	93	106	105	106	102	95	102	94	94	85	99	106	110	103
	1961	105	108	103	99	111	109	108	105	104	104	102	103	87	105	110	115	109
	1962	108	113	106	101	113	113	114	111	104	111	104	103	90	109	112	118	110
	1963						119											
	1962	+3	+5	+3	+2	+2	+4	+6	+5	nil	+6	+2	—1	+4	+3	+2	+3	+1
	1963						+5											

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DSIR to Set Up Office in Newcastle

LORD HAILSHAM, the Minister of Science, announced on March 6 that the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is to set up a branch office in Newcastle, which will be run on similar lines to the DSIR offices in Edinburgh and Cardiff.

The DSIR Liaison Officer in Newcastle will be responsible for a range of duties, including assisting industrial firms in the North East to establish contacts with DSIR laboratories, industrial research associations and other sources of scientific and technical information; promoting co-operation between various research organizations with interest in the North East; co-operating with other government departments in the North East and with appropriate local bodies in order to promote the scientific and industrial well-being of the North Eastern Region.

The Department also gives grant aid to seven regional technical information centres in England, including one at Newcastle, which is run by the North East Development Council, Phoenix Assurance Buildings, 20 Collingwood Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.

Shopper's Guide

The current issue of 'Shopper's Guide' reports on electric kettles and electric blankets. Copies: Consumer Advisory Trust Ltd., 86 Edgware Road, London, W.2. Annual Subscription £1.

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament

Tuesday March 5

GATT Rule on Preferences

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS H.M. Government were asked whether in the interest of Commonwealth trade expansion they were willing to initiate some amendment to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 'No new preference' rule and to the freezing of existing preference at present levels, thus making possible negotiation of mutually advantageous bilateral agreements between Britain and the Commonwealth Governments.

Lord Derwent, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said in reply: 'No. When the question of amending the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to allow the creation of new preferences has been considered by Commonwealth Governments, as it was at the Commonwealth Conference of 1952, there has been general agreement that it would be neither desirable nor feasible to seek to revise the present rule. The Montreal Conference in 1958 while affirming that the preferential system should be continued declared that the Commonwealth would continue to work in no exclusive spirit towards a multilateral trade and payments system over the widest possible area.

'Apart from the difficulty of persuading countries outside the Commonwealth to accept an extension of the preferential system, it would have difficult implications. As nearly all imports from the Commonwealth enter Britain duty free, we could not increase the preferences which they enjoy on those duty-free goods without imposing or raising duties on imports of raw materials and foodstuffs from foreign countries. Conversely Commonwealth countries could increase their preferences for British goods only by raising the duties they charge on imports from foreign countries or reducing the protection afforded to their own industries.

'We have had useful bilateral agreements with a number of Commonwealth countries for many years. In the Government's view there are many ways of expanding Commonwealth trade to our mutual advantage within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade rules, and the meeting of Commonwealth Trade Ministers which it is proposed to hold before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Session in May will provide an opportunity for discussion of these matters.'

Policy on Commonwealth Trade

In reply to a further question as to whether H.M. Government's trade policy permitted acceptance of Commonwealth agricultural primary products and citrus fruits on long-term quantity agreements in return for compensating advantages to British manufactures exported to those territories, the Minister said that the Government attached great importance to expanding trade with the Commonwealth countries and had no objection in principle to long-term quantity agreements provided that they were commercially advantageous. But worldwide agreements about international trade and primary products, if they could be achieved, would be of greater benefit to the Commonwealth than arrangements on a narrower scale. 'The Commonwealth countries have themselves declared their intention of working for a multilateral trade system. We, for our part, are prepared to take part in international discussion of these matters provided that the proposals are fair alike to producers and consumers.'

Debate on Commonwealth Trade.

Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, spoke in an adjournment debate on Commonwealth Trade. (*Hansard*, March 5, columns 352-362).

Thursday March 7

Expenditure under LEA

Asked if he would publish the total expenditure incurred within the terms of the Local Employment Act, the number of new jobs actually provided and the comparable figures for the first three quarters of the financial year 1962-63, Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, said that the expenditure in the financial year 1960-61 was £11·8 million, that in the year 1961-62 was £32·8 million and that in the period April/December 1962 was £16·8 million. He could not give the number of jobs actually provided in those periods and in any event the number provided in any period bore no relation to the expenditure in that period.

Unemployment in Development Districts

A Member asked the President of the Board of Trade what action it was now intended to take to help solve the unemployment problem in those development districts which had not yet benefited from the terms of the Local Employment Act.

In reply, the Parliamentary Secretary said: 'The President will continue to use his powers under the Local Employment Act to encourage industrial development and expansion in the development districts. By removing areas from the list as their prospects improve, he is able to concentrate assistance on those places which stand most in need of help.'

Answers were also given to questions about the unemployment position in some individual localities.

Trade with Soviet Bloc and China

The Minister of State gave a negative reply when asked whether, in order to enable the Soviet Union, China and the Eastern European countries to increase their purchases of engineering and other goods from Great Britain, the President would now review the system of licensing imports from the Eastern-bloc countries with a view to bringing it into line with that applicable to the countries of Western Europe.

North-East Yard Gains Shipbuilding Order

IN FACE of world-wide competition the Teeside yard of Furness Shipbuilding Co. Ltd. has won an order to build a 26,400-ton liquid sulphur carrier. The vessel will cost over £2,000,000 and a 90-day option to order a second similar carrier has been taken. The carrier will be built at the company's Haverton Hill-on-Tees yard and approximately 1,200 men will be employed on her construction. More than 20 yards in Europe and the Far East competed for this order.

The vessel will be owned by Sulphur Carriers Ltd., a subsidiary of Sears Engineering Ltd., and will be long-term bareboat chartered to Anglo Norness Shipping Co. Ltd., which has entered into a special transportation contract with Sulphur Export Corporation to carry American sulphur in liquid form.

Work on the vessel will commence immediately, as she is scheduled for delivery in twelve months time. The second ship, if the option is taken up, should be completed by summer 1964.

New De La Rue Factory in North East

ON MARCH 7 Lord Hailsham laid the foundation stone of a new banknote printing factory which is to be built for Thomas De La Rue and Co. Ltd., at the Team Valley Trading Estate, Gateshead.

The factory, which will be one of the largest and most modern banknote printing establishments in the world, is scheduled to be in full production by the autumn of 1964. Meanwhile, two smaller factories, employing 450 people, are in operation on the same trading estate.

EEC—Restrictive Trade Practices

The booklet entitled 'European Economic Community—Restrictive Trade Practices' contains information vital to every firm in the United Kingdom, despite the fact that Britain has not joined the Common Market. This is the second edition of the F.B.I. booklet first published in 1962, and it is the most up-to-date work on the subject of European Economic Community restrictive trade practices available in this country. Copies from FBI, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, March 8, 1963.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Sparrows Can't Sing	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Carthage Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28270	92	March 4
Look At Life Series 16:					
Signposts of the Sea	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 28271	9	March 4
Highland Folk	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Anvil Films (Scotland) Ltd.	Br/E 28292	10	March 7
Pathe News 63-19	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28002	8	March 8
Pathe News 63-20	„ „	„ „	Br/E 28003	9	March 8
Movietone News 1760A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27949	7	March 8
Movietone News 1761	„ „	„ „	Br/E 27950	7	March 8
		FOREIGN			
Snipers Ridge	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Associated Producers Inc.	F 28272	61	March 5
Rocky Jones – Space Ranger:					
Inferno in Space (*Episode* 3)	Animated Motion Pictures Ltd.	Roland Reed Productions Inc.	F 28273	22	March 5
Pirates of Prah (*Episode* 2)	„ „	„ „	F 28274	20	March 5
Pirates of Prah (*Episode* 3)	„ „	„ „	F 28275	22	March 5
Terry and the Pirates (Nos. 10-18):					
The Maitland Affair	„ „	M. & A. Alexander Productions Inc.	F 28276	25	March 5
Co-Pilots	„ „	„ „	F 28277	23	March 5
The Compound C-3 Theft	„ „	„ „	F 28278	25	March 5
Dirty Angel	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Ultra-Film Berlin G.m.b.H.	F 28279	80	March 6
The Invisible Monster:					
Slaves of the Phantom	Grand National Pictures Ltd.	Republic Pictures Corporation	F 28280	19	March 6
The Acid Clue	„ „	„ „	F 28281	12	March 6
The Death Car	„ „	„ „	F 28282	13	March 6
Highway Holocaust	„ „	„ „	F 28283	13	March 6
Bridge of Eternity	„ „	„ „	F 28284	13	March 6
Ordeal by Fire	„ „	„ „	F 28285	13	March 6
Murder Train	„ „	„ „	F 28286	12	March 6
Window of Peril	„ „	„ „	F 28287	12	March 6
Trail to Destruction	„ „	„ „	F 28288	12	March 6
High Voltage Danger	„ „	„ „	F 28289	13	March 6
Death's Highway	„ „	„ „	F 28290	13	March 6
The Phantom Meets Justice	„ „	„ „	F 28291	12	March 6
First Love	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Messrs. Cineriz	F 28293	102	March 8

The playing time of the film 'Jumbo' (F 28097) registered on January 16, 1963, has been amended to 106 minutes.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British Quota film.

EXPORT DRIVE

For trade with the East consult

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CHINA
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TRUCIAL STATES
ADEN
HADHRAMAUT
INDIA
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
PHILIPPINES
THAILAND
VIETNAM
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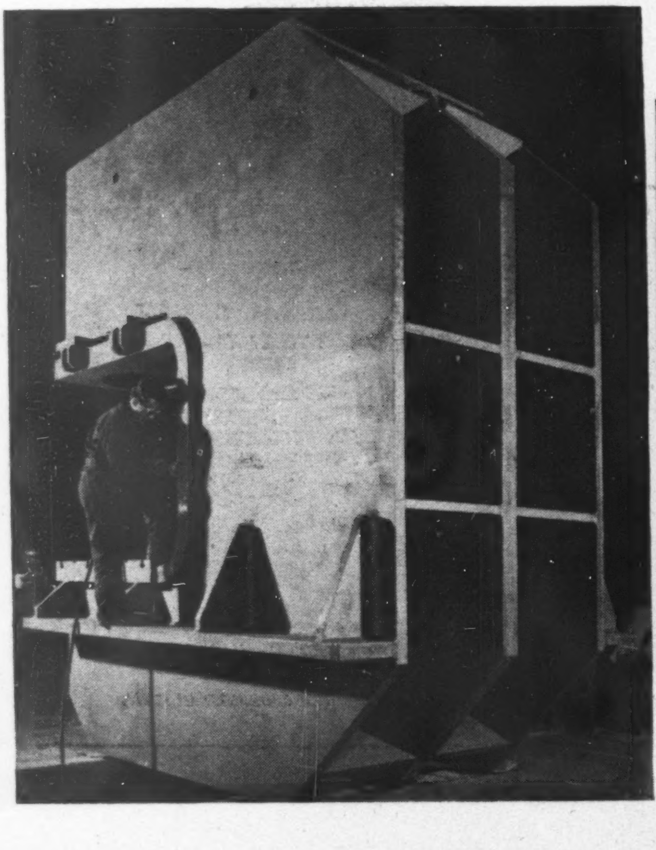
ASPECTS OF TRADE WITH EASTERN EUROPE

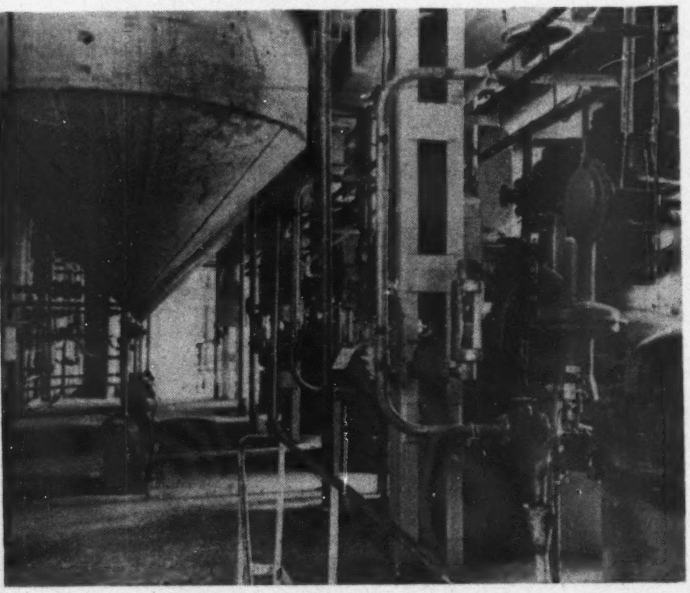
Stankoimport, the official Russian buying agency for machine tools, has ordered seven of these precision gear hobbing machines from David Brown Industries Ltd. The machines are fitted with the Emicon numerical control system, made by EMI Electronics Ltd.

PERKUN
22
21
20
19
18

The Perkun, the first ice-breaker to be built in Britain for 25 years, was delivered to the Polish Government in January by P. K. Harris & Sons Ltd., Appledore, Devon. The ship, which is also equipped for towage and salvage work, is to be used by the Polish Salvage Company to clear shipping lanes in the Baltic sea.



This frame for a 1,600 ton edge bending press which has been exported to Czechoslovakia was manufactured at the Greenwich works of G. A. Harvey & Co. (London) Ltd., to the design and order of Bronx Engineering Co. Ltd., Lye, Worcs.



This polystyrene plant has recently been completed and put to work in the U.S.S.R. by the Power Gas Corporation Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees, a member of the Davy Ashmore Group. The process was designed by BX Plastics Ltd.

Recent Export Orders

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page

An initial consignment of 300 Ekco 625-line 19 in. and 23 in. receivers has been despatched to Singapore where the first television station was opened by Radio Singapore on February 15. One of the 23 in. screen receivers is seen undergoing final inspection at the Ekco factory, Southend-on-Sea, before shipment to Malayan Electronic Industries Ltd., Ekco Export Ltd.'s, distributors in Singapore and Malaya.

Magnets for European Steelworks

Brookhirst Igranic have received an order from Bureau Technique International of Brussels for 11 rectangular lifting magnets, complete with control gear, for installation at Fabrique de Fer de Charleroi.

Boilers for the Royal Teheran Hilton Hotel

The new Royal Teheran Hilton incorporates three British 'packaged' boilers manufactured by the John Thompson Group and dispatched from their works as completed units.

Spain Buys Tape Recording Equipment

Spanish National Broadcast and Television Company of Madrid have placed a contract for professional tape recording equipment with EMI Electronics Ltd.

Cables for Russian Chemical Plants

Four contracts, to the value of £5 million, for the design and erection of chemical plants in the USSR are due to be completed by 1966 by two British companies, Constructors John Brown Ltd., and Wycon Services Ltd. BICC Ltd., are manufacturing and supplying mineral insulated cables, PVC insulated wiring cables and flexible miniature cables, copper earthing strip and strand, earthing electrodes and other accessories for the project.

Salt from Brazilian Sea Water

Nordac Ltd., Uxbridge, have been awarded a contract by Companhia Nacional de Alcalis of Brazil for complete engineering services and designs for a plant to produce industrial salt from sea water concentrated in solar evaporation pans. It is anticipated that the value of the contract will be about £1½ million sterling; the salt will be used in the production of soda ash and caustic soda.

Exposure System for Austria

Smiths Clock and Watch Division have secured a contract for their complete automatic exposure system from Eumig, the Austrian manufacturers of home cine equipment.

India Buys Bridges

BICC Ltd. have gained an order, valued at £104,000, from the High Commissioner for India for the supply of parts to construct three Callender-Hamilton unit construction railway bridges.

Radiotelephones to Link Lighthouses

Two isolated lighthouses, 20 miles apart, whose only means of communication until now has been a flashing lamp, are to be supplied with radiotelephones by the Murphy Electronics Division of the Rank Organisation. The installation will connect the lighthouses, situated off the South-East coast of Ceylon, with each other and with their mainland station at Kirinda.

Rolling Mill for Ghanaian Steelworks

A £340,000 contract for the supply of a complete rolling mill has been placed with W. H. A. Robertson & Co. Ltd., Bedford, by Parkinson Howard (Ghana) Ltd., the main contractors for the Kwame Nkrumah Steel Works, Tema.

Special PVC for South America

The Phœnix Rubber Co., Slough, have secured an order from Venezuela for special PVC, valued at £65,000, for use in the production of moulded footwear.

British Windows for United States Children's Hospital

The Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Braintree, Essex, have been awarded a contract worth more than £40,000 for the supply of windows in the new Children's Medical and Surgical Centre being built at the John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

Finland Buys Plant

William Boby and Co., in association with OY Tampella AB, have gained an order from a Finnish firm, Upo OY, for two mixed-bed units. They will supply feedwater to high-pressure boilers at an industrial generating plant.

Transverse Propulsion for Canada

The Pump Division of Vickers-Armstrongs have won an order from the St. John Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. Ltd., of New Brunswick, Canada, for a transverse propulsion unit capable of producing a thrust of six tons. It is for installation in the *Newbrunswicker*, a bulk carrier which will operate on the Great Lakes.

British Equipment for Japanese Ice-Cream Plant

An order for an automated control and in-place cleaning system has been placed with the A.P.V. Co. Ltd., Crawley, Sussex, for supply to Morinaga Milk Industries Ltd., Japan. The system is to be installed in the new ice-cream factory of their Hanshin plant.

Canadian Flour Mill to be Rebuilt

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., are to have their Winnipeg, Manitoba, mill completely rebuilt and modernized by Henry Simon Ltd., Stockport. The new mill will be built into the old structure and the latest high-capacity machinery will be used. The order is worth £150,000.

Equipment for Spanish Power Stations

AEI Ltd., have received an order worth £6½ million for three hydro-electric power stations in the North-West of Spain. The three new power stations form the Lower Mino Project and complete the exploitation of the Mino River at the Spanish-Portuguese frontier. The equipment to be manufactured by AEI includes the six main generators as well as transformers, switchgear, control gear and auxiliary diesel-driven generators.

Russians Buy Frozen Fish

Negotiations have been completed between Britfish Ltd., a consortium of nine major British fishing and freezing firms, and the Russian Trade Delegation in London for the supply of frozen cod and bream, worth £135,000, to the USSR.

Turbo-Alternator for Swaziland

An order for a turbo unit for installation in the Mhlume Sugar Factory, Swaziland, has been placed with W. H. Allen Sons and Co. Ltd., Bedford.

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Mar. 27	Huts and buildings; one Hinaidi hangar timber; Seco and Nissen huts; miscellaneous items.	Royal Air Force Station, Wilmslow, Cheshire	Frank R. Marshall & Co., 35 Princess Street, Knutsford, Cheshire. (Tel.: Knutsford 2561).
Mar. 27	Approx. 468 acres of agricultural land including 271 acres let at a total annual rent toll of £574 12s. 0d. The remainder with vacant possession including a number of brick and steel framed buildings and one T.2 hangar being part of the former Acaster Malbis airfield.	Acaster Malbis, York, Yorkshire.	Stephenson & Son, 20 Castlegate, York.
Mar. 28	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.)

The above sale will include clothing and webbing equipment; balloon fabric, cordage, dinghies, parachutes, cameras and projectors, radio and electrical equipment, furniture and general stores.

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
May 1	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331.)
May 9	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel.: Stockport 2252.)

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sales, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

Gearing & Colyer will sell by public auction on the dates indicated and at the Royal Air Force sites listed below, operational equipment including air conditioning and refrigeration plant, electric meters, water pumps, fans heaters, compressors, etc., RSJ gantries and girders, teak flooring, electricity supply cable, sanitary items, doors and miscellaneous items.

April 9	Fairlight, Nr. Hastings, Sussex.	
April 23	Beachy Head, Sussex	(No air conditioning or refrigeration plant on offer at this site).
May 7	Truleigh Hill, Nr. Shoreham-on-Sea, Sussex	
May 21	Margate, Kent.	
June 11	St. Margarets Bay, Kent.	

Catalogues (free) may be obtained within fourteen days of the sale dates from the auctioneers offices at:
Ashford (Tel. 25), Hawkhurst and Tunbridge Wells, Kent; Rye, Heathfield, and Wadhurst, Sussex.

TENDER SALES

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of three type T.2 hangars situated at Stradishall, near Newmarket, and at Wattisham, Suffolk. Approx. size of hangars, 240 ft. by 110 ft.

Apply within 7 days of the date of this notice to Air Ministry, C19a Turnstile House, London, W.C.1, for tender form.

War Office

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
Mar. 19	Blankets and miscellaneous stores	Command Ordnance Depot, Kinnegar, Co. Down, N. Ireland.	Osborne, King & Megran (Dept. L), 14 Montgomery Street, Belfast. (Tel. 30433).
Mar. 21	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford	Russell, Baldwin & Bright Ltd. (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).
Mar. 26	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Storage Depot, South West Stores, Euxton Lane, Chorley, Lancs. (*Sale at Cheetham Town Hall, Manchester*, 8.)	J. H. Norris & Son (Dept. L), 9 Albert Square, Manchester, 2. (Tel. Blackfriars 8373).

Lathes; grinding machines; horizontal, vertical and thread millers; bench drills; horizontal, vertical and band presses; M.T. spares; electronic equipment; steel lockers and stillages; Milton racking, etc.

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
Mar. 29	Miscellaneous stores including:	Command Ordnance Depot, Coypool, Marsh Mills, Plymouth. (*Sale at Kinterbury House.*)	Woolland Son & Manico, (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. (Tel. 69292).

Tentage; blankets; pillows; fold flat chairs; iron bedsteads, bacon slicing machines; galvanized debris bins; steel wheelbarrows; extending ladders; stone forks; platform scales; industrial tractors; fire pump trailer; vehicle washing plant; trailer mounted air compressor; china; furniture, etc.

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
April 5	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Returned Stores Group, Reed Hall, Colchester, Essex	Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex. (Tel. 73171).
April 18	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray.*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel. 3081).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate Auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

REPORTS FOR U.K. EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirer should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

Rise in Exports of Power Tools to Austria

Dr. J. Schwarzenberg, Austrian Ambassador (second left) recently visited the Battersea, London, works of Stanley Bridges Ltd., whose exports of power tools to Austria have increased nearly 400 per cent. in the past four years. Seen with him in the export packaging department of the firm are Mr. G. N. Bridges, managing director (left) Dr. Blechner, secretary, Austrian Embassy (second right) and Mr. R. E. Kaan, export sales manager (right).

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This Set is offered at a fraction only of replacement price and a qualified engineer can be made available for installation purposes in any part of the World if required.

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	Mar. 1	June 7
United Kingdom	Feb. 1	May 3
Outside Europe	Jan. 4	April 5

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096, Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and Outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kindom agents for details of cost and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitations, are not included in the lists.

*indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

†indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Additions to Classified Lists

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 1, February 1 and January 4 respectively.

EUROPE

Addition:

GOTHENBURG: 2ND SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL FISHERY TRADE FAIR – October 31-November, 10, 1963.
Apply, Swedish International Fishery Trade Fair, Stampgatan 38, Gothenburg. C.

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions:

LONDON: 48TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS – January 6-9, 1964.
* At Royal Horticultural Halls, Westminster, S.W.1. Apply, The Institute of Physics and The Physical Society, 47 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1 (Tel.: Museum 6901).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING EXHIBITION – May 4-9, 1964.
† At Olympia. Apply, A. Barker Esq., Adex Ltd., 9-10 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 4040).

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Additions:

LOS ANGELES: 5TH ANNUAL PACIFIC FINE FOODS AND BEVERAGE FAIR – July 14-17, 1963.
* At Biltmore Hotel. Apply, Industrial Displays Inc. 440 West 51st Los Feliz Boulevard Glendale 4, California.

NEW YORK: NATIONAL HOTEL EXHIBITION – November 11-14, 1963.
* Apply, National Hotel Exposition, 141 West Street, New York City, 19.

TORONTO: PLASTICS SHOW OF CANADA – May 5-7, 1964.
† Apply, Maclean Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd., 30 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1 (Tel. Regent 7941).

British Agricultural Equipment at Rand Show

A DISPLAY of British agricultural equipment is being organized by the Board of Trade in the permanent British Pavilion at this year's Rand Easter Show in Johannesburg, which opens on April 2.

Sixteen British firms will be showing products ranging from insecticide sprays and veterinary supplies to pumps and combine harvesters. The display will cover some 4,000 square feet on the ground and mezzanine floors of the Pavilion.

The main display on the ground floor will include an egg-grading machine which automatically packs and grades 8,500 eggs an hour. A South African wholesale grocery firm will divert part of its egg supplies through the machine during the Show

The Central Office of Information has been responsible for the design and construction of most of the stands. The British Consulate-General in Johannesburg will staff an official trade inquiry counter.

The British Pavilion was completed for the 1959 Rand Easter Show. A different industry is selected each year for the theme of the display in the Pavilion during the Rand Show. The theme in 1959 was atomic energy; in 1960 textiles; in 1961 transport; and last year, consumer goods. Each year so far the display in the Pavilion has won a gold medal. The Rand Easter Show, the most important annual trade fair in Africa, ends this year on April 15.

British Stationery's Forty-five per cent. Export Increase

SPEAKING AT the inaugural luncheon held to mark the opening of the Ninth Stationery Trade Fair at Alexandra Palace on March 4, Mr. John Hare, Minister of Labour, said that the failure of the Brussels negotiations presented us with a challenge to make ourselves more efficient and more competitive. Only in this way could we increase our exports; this was the linchpin of all our plans for faster growth. The stationery industry had its part to play. It had already had considerable successes in ballpoint pens and greeting cards; in the last year exports of greeting cards, picture postcards and calendars had for the first time topped £1 million – an increase of over 45 per cent. in the last three years.

The Fair, which closed on March 8 and which was organized by The Stationers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, was claimed to be the most successful yet held. There were more than 140 of the trade houses in the industry exhibiting, many of whom had arranged the introduction of their new lines to coincide with the Fair, making it the biggest stationery exhibition of its kind in Europe. Attendance by buyers from home and overseas was the highest ever. The many overseas visitors included special parties from the Netherlands, West Germany and Sweden.

To stimulate further interest in the design and presentation of packaging, the Association organized a special display of 100 prize-winning entries in their 'Presentation of Sales' competition.

The Association is mounting a joint British Stationery Industry Exhibit at the Hanover International Trade Fair in April.

Modern British Products for Argentina's First Exhibition of Industrial Design

ONE OF THE Council of Industrial Design's overseas touring displays has been sent to Buenos Aires at the invitation of the organizers of Argentina's First International Exhibition of Industrial Design. Intended for use in department stores and at trade centres, this small display has four sections; the products which won Design Centre Awards last year, the range of furnishing fabrics which won their designer The Duke of Edinburgh's Prize for Elegant Design 1962, and two mixed displays of tableware and textiles chosen from Design Index. In addition the 1961 Design Centre Awards will be shown in photographic form together with copies of *Design* magazine.

The whole exhibition, which is being organized primarily by the National Institute of Industrial Technology in the Museum of Modern Art, Buenos Aires, from April 1 to 30 will occupy an area of 10,000 square feet. The British Council have arranged for Professor Misha Black, Member of Council, CoID, Professor of the School of Industrial Design (Engineering), Royal College of Art, to give some talks on industrial design and standards of training in the subject in Buenos Aires at the time of the exhibition.

British Food Presentation Makes Headlines in Belgian Press

By Randall Coate, Information Officer, at H.M. Embassy, Brussels

TO LAUNCH a campaign for English food in Brussels, stronghold of French gastronomy, and to achieve headlines for it in the Belgian press, pride of place on television news and a boost for tourism in Britain – this was the double aim which the British Ambassador to Belgium, Sir John Nicholls, and Lady Nicholls set themselves last month when they gave their 'British Buffet Supper' to some 60 leading lights in Belgium public life and world of gastronomy.

It had been Sir John's cherished idea to try to remove, or at least reduce, Belgian prejudices against British food. Believing it to be invariably dull· stodgy and soggy· too many Belgians believe that the risks to their palate and digestion outweigh all the attractions of tourism in Britain.

Already in November 1961 Sir John had successfully launched British cheeses in Brussels. This led him to think up a much bolder scheme: to make Belgian connoisseurs and opinion-moulders try, and savour, a completely British meal – that is, British-produced food cooked by British chefs. It was not an easy project, involving as it did the co-operation of many organizations and Departments, and the danger, which in fact never materialized, that 'too many cooks' might have marred the final results.

In a spirit of complete harmony the British Travel and Holidays' Association, the British Farm Produce Council, the Export Council for Europe and the British European Airways all contributed to make this venture not only possible, but triumphant. The menu, designed to surprise and measure up to the fastidiousness of Belgian gourmets, was discussed with almost conspiratorial secrecy. The banquet itself was entrusted to the Forte Organization – a major operation involving the conveyance of over half a ton of equipment and foodstuffs to Brussels and three cooks to prepare the meal.

On the eve of the party the three chefs, in traditional white, were to be seen unloading the air-freighted foods at the Ambassador's residence in the elegant rue Ducale, and the photographers were there to capture the unusual scene. From that moment publicity went into top gear. This, too, had to be carefully planned. Vain boasting or unfounded claims would have turned the food 'sour' – the approach was to be modest, and the Central Office of Information responded admirably to the Embassy's request for the 'almost disparaging approach' in their specially commissioned articles on British food.

Sir John, greeting his guests, and introducing the Special British Buffet to them, said: 'In 1962 some 80,000 Belgians visited Britain, whereas 700,000 of my countrymen visited Belgium – i.e., a difference of 620,000. From researches I have been able to make, it would seem that out of the 620,000 some 200,000 represent Belgians who find that our climate is too similar to yours, and who, in consequence, went to the South in search of the sun. That leaves us with a difference of 420,000, of whom 120,000 did not go to Britain because they consider that it is more difficult for a Belgian to drive on the left-hand side of the road than for an Englishman to drive on the right.

'This now leaves us with a difference of 300,000, and my private opinion poll leads me to believe that this quite considerable fraction represents those Belgians who think that English cooking would not allow them to eat adequately in my country.'

'As far as gastronomic fears are concerned, I was convinced that it would be possible to demonstrate that the perils of English cooking are much exaggerated. I am speaking modestly because the target I set myself tonight is in itself modest. We are not competing with French cooking. The only thing I wish to emphasize this evening is that English cooking also offers its delectations and happy discoveries, and that it is well worth a visit to Britain to find out for yourselves.'

An attractive pamphlet issued by the British Farm Produce Council in English, French and Flemish, and distributed to each guest, further urged them 'to explore and feast upon (Britain's) gastronomic landmarks'. A profusion of spring flowers flown over from Britain for the occasion by the British Flowers Publicity Council also welcomed the guests with a challenge to further forays into Britain itself.

H.E. Monsieur Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, makes a point to the amusement of Lady Nicholls and her guests. Lady Nicholls is the wife of Sir John Nicholls, British Ambassador in Belgium.

Belgians and British alike were taken aback by the magnificence of the spread and baffled by the *embarras du choix*. The answer was to fill one's plate and come back again. And they came back again – and again.

The menu featured:

Deeside smoked salmon, dressed Cornish crab, buttered Morecambe Bay shrimps.

North-East Coast prawns and mayonnaise sauce, fillets of Dover sole.

Suffolk ham, Dorset lamb in mint jelly.

Salad of mixed vegetables.

Roast rib of Aberdeen Angus beef, horseradish sauce, Yorkshire pudding, jacket potatoes.

Lemon syllabub, sherry trifle with Cornish clotted cream, Cox's orange pippins.

A selection of British cheeses, Bath Olivers, Romary Tunbridge Wells biscuits, Ulster butter.

After-dinner mints.

Coffee.

Harvey's hunting port and English beers were among the beverages.

The conversation at the separate candle-lit tables was lively and gastronomical in tenor, panegyric and epicurian in tone. After dinner some of the leading guests were asked by the Belgian Television for their opinion of the *cuisine anglaise*.

Monsieur Spaak, Minister for Foreign Affairs, allowed himself to be questioned at length: 'English cooking is not as erudite as the French *cuisine*,' he admitted. 'But it is obviously foolish to say that the food in England is very bad. It is simple and it is good; agreeable and restful – English cooking without sauces, but with its excellent raw materials, is very good indeed, and the older I get the less I like sauces and the more I enjoy simple foods.'

Mr. W. R. Trehane, President of the British Farm Produce

(Continued on next page)

Council, the Hon Brian Rootes, of the Export Council for Europe, and Mr. T E. Beale, member of the Board of the British Travel and Holidays' Association, were also invited to speak. Down in the kitchens the head chef was also asked for his views, and demonstrated his much-praised syllabub and intriguing baked potatoes in their silver jackets.

Among other guests present were: Mr. R. Rothschild, Mr. Spaak's Chef de Cabinet; Mr. P. Forthomme, Administrateur-Directeur-Général of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Mr. Louis Camu, President of the Banque de Bruxelles and of the Union Belgo-Britannique; Chevalier de Roover, President of the Gastronomical Club des 33; Mr. P. Parent, President of the Cercle Royal Gaulois; representatives of the Brussels Salon d'Alimentation; Mr. John Bridges, Director-General of the British Travel and Holidays' Association; Sir Edward Moore, Director of British European Airways in Belgium; Mr. Robert Speaight, the actor and author; and many leading personalities of the Belgian press and radio, tourist organizations and hotel management.

Among the headlines in the Belgian press next day were the following:

'Gastronomical Recital at the British Ambassador's home.'

'The British Ambassador and Lady Nicholls reveal the English cuisine to the Belgians.'

'Gastronomical Festival – an astonishing demystification.'

'Monsieur Spaak likes *la cuisine anglaise*.'

'Journey around a (British) Buffet.'

One daily newspaper in a two-page article took the line: 'If you do not like English cookery by now you are not in the swim . . .' and created the byword 'BBS' (British Buffet Supper).

Let us hope this bold and successful initiative in Brussels is followed up at home and that those responsible for the food and other creature comforts of Belgian and other visitors from the Continent will see to it that these are not disappointed after the high standards set and the image projected of Britain today.

Goldsmith's Display is Focus of Ideal Home Exhibition

OLYMPIA, LONDON, opened its doors on March 5 to one of Britain's most popular features – the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition. Until March 30, British and overseas visitors can see what is current and new in British and overseas domestic production, ranging from a kitchen gadget designed to mould butter for the table to almost any desired motif to the most modern, space-saving, labour-saving, air-conditioned dwelling, or if one is bent on seeking only what is current and new in domestic equipment, design, or culinary idea from overseas, then here, too, one's appetite for such fancies can be satiated. The centre feature of this year's exhibition has been provided by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, 'to encourage public appreciation of fine work'.

This year's 'feature of the future', entitled 'Rooms with a future', demonstrates the use of particular materials – leather, natural wood veneer – with the accent on providing furnishings in a style designed for a 'typical young professional couple with a family.'

The organizers of the exhibition claimed that this year's exhibition – the fortieth – is the biggest yet presented. There were also more overseas countries taking part this year; some also increased their display space. Among the countries participating were the United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Morocco, Roumania, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Finland, Denmark, Italy, Russia, Cyprus, and Hong Kong, with two new countries added – Czechoslovakia and Brazil.

Year after year some overseas country presents a novel display. This year Hong Kong has created an exhibition within an exhibition as it were. The colony's pavilion is designed in Chinese style with a 'street of craftsmen' featuring ivory carving, jade working, carpet making, wallpaper painting, and wood carving. On the other side of the 'street' a range of Hong Kong's products including furniture, textiles, household and sporting goods is shown.

Nearly every exhibition whose displays are designed to attract the general public has some 'gimmick'. One which is sure to attract attention is that featured on the Czechoslovakian stand. Most people have heard of Bohemian glass which is produced in all shapes and sizes – long, short, tall, ranging to two feet in diameter. But few will have heard of 'The Snifters' Club' in Prague. To qualify for membership you have to spin an appropriate glass – a short and round one if you are a small, tubby type – and pour a drink into it as it spins. A member of the Club demonstrates this deceptively facile feat. Ham, sausages, mushrooms, cherries, wines, Pilsen beer and other specialities are also exhibited.

The Hall of Elegance features two-tier stands, with staircases leading to the upper floor with verandah views of the exhibits on the ground floor. The main gangway alternates between carpet and stonework. Colours on the stands are in pastel shades and give the impression of lightness and freedom. This two-tier stand presentation emphasises the modern trend in shopping streets on the Continent and in some new towns in this country.

However much one may be impressed by the exhibits at this 'bigger than ever' Ideal Home Exhibition, the collection displayed in the Central feature will surely live long in the minds of many of the visitors. From the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths' own collection are seventeen unique pieces of British antique plate, including the famous Bowes cup used by Queen Elizabeth I at her coronation banquet in 1558, and given to the Company by Sir Martin Bowes, Lord Mayor of London and Butler at the banquet.

To challenge comparison with these magnificent antiques the Company has assembled modern plate from nineteen towns and cities throughout the country. The Company has also lent some of its own modern collection, including – to contrast with the Bowes cup – the Queen's Cup used by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, and the cups soon to be presented to the City of London at the Mansion House by Sir Frederick Hoare, a former Lord Mayor of London. Many of these pieces have never before been shown in public. Famous names such as Garrard and Collingwood are represented in the jewellery section as is Roger King, winner of the De Beer modern jewellery competition 1961 and of the 1962 Jewel of the Year. Among others, Andrew Grima of the H. J. Company is showing a 500,000-year-old agate set in a brooch, a 250 ct. kunzite ring – almost too big to wear – a morganite brooch, all showing the new interest in semi-precious stones. A fine diamond rose from Aspreys containing 1,000 stones is a superb example of the classical jeweller's art.

Exports are not the main theme of the exhibition. However, this shop window of domesticity will no doubt take the eye of some overseas visitors with results which could start a train of inquiries leading perhaps to substantial orders for British consumer goods.

1963 International Textile Exposition at Sacramento

AN INTERNATIONAL Textile Exposition will be held in May 1963 at Sacramento, California. The event is open to textile manufacturers throughout the world and fabrics submitted need not be already on sale in California. Gold medals will be awarded to those fabrics considered by a group of independent judges to be the best of their class.

At the 1962 Exposition 90 Gold Medals were awarded, 38 of them to British products, and this was by a wide margin the largest number gained by any one country.

A fee of 10 dollars must accompany each entry form which should be returned so as to reach the Exposition authorities (the California State Fair and Exposition, Fabric Exposition, P.O. Box 2036 Sacramento, California) by April 30, 1963. The materials themselves should be forwarded so as to be received by the organizers not later than May 6, **but entries from Britain should in the first place be forwarded to the British Consulate-General, 343, Sansome Street, San Francisco 4, California.**

Further information and entry forms can be obtained from the Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, who have available a number of entry blanks and brochures issued by the organizers.

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Strengthened by previous experience, foreign participation will increase. Exhibits will again be housed in Trade Groups. As in the past, a Scientific Symposia will be organised.

BRNO

Full particulars from:
FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS LIMITED, WALMER HOUSE, 288, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1 · Telephone: MUSeum 5153/5

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12 - 25 April 1963

Milan Trade Fair

The International Trade Fair which has won a world record with 14,500 exhibitors of 80 nationalities and 4,300,000 visitors from 130 countries and five continents. The Milan Fair's essentially commercial functions have been strengthened by its International Trade Centre.

Information:

Dr. Vittorio Schiazzano - 31 Old Burlington Street - Phone REGent 2411 - LONDON W.1

Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Czechoslovakia and North Korea

NEWSPAPER reports from Prague indicate that an agreement on the exchange of goods and payments between Czechoslovakia and North Korea has been signed in Prague.

No indication of the values involved in the agreement is given nor whether any increase in trade is envisaged. The report indicates that Czechoslovakia will supply North Korea with some complete industrial installations, various measuring and laboratory instruments and chemicals. North Korea will supply machine tools, various kinds of steel, non-ferrous metals, cigarettes and tobacco.

Czechoslovak exports to North Korea in 1961 were Kcs. 46 million (£2.3 million at the Official rate of exchange) and Kcs. 34 million (£1.7 million) in the first nine months of 1962. Czechoslovak imports from North Korea were Kcs. 36 million (£1.8 million) and Kcs. 31 million (£1.5 million) in the same periods.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2632) quoting reference C.R.E. 5877G.

Bulgaria and Denmark

A TRADE Agreement between Denmark and Bulgaria for the three years January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1965, was signed in Sofia on December 18, 1962. The quotas for 1963 amount to some Danish Kroner 25 million in each direction compared with some Danish Kroner 17 million in 1962.

Bulgarian exports to Denmark will include fruit and vegetables and products thereof, maize, vegetable and essential oils, vegetable seeds, tobacco, chemicals and fertilizers, machinery, oils and minerals, timber and textiles.

Danish exports to Bulgaria will include fish, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery and equipment, medical instruments and apparatus, breeding animals and raw hides and skins.

The quota lists may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, Room F39, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4., (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449/450), quoting reference CRE/2980/G.

Japan and the USSR

A NEW Trade and Payments Agreement between Japan and the USSR was signed in Tokyo on February 5 and covers the three-year period 1963-65.

Lists of goods to be exchanged were annexed to the Agreement. Exports from Japan are to include ships, floating and other cranes, machinery (e.g., for manufacturing pulp, cardboard, printing paper, PVA synthetic fibre, chemicals, foodstuffs), steel products, some textile products, and chemicals. Exports from the Soviet Union will include oil, timber, coal, ore, various raw materials and semi-manufactures, and machinery.

Cuba Ratifies Industrial Property Convention

CUBA HAVING RATIFIED the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at Lisbon on October 31, 1958, an Order in Council was accordingly made on February 27, 1963 declaring Cuba to be a Convention country for the purposes of all the provisions of the Acts relating to patents, designs and trade marks. Hitherto Cuba has been a Convention country for the purposes of some, but not all, of the provisions of those Acts. The Order (S.I. 1963 No. 366) came into operation on February 28, 1963.

Copies of the above Order may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or from the Sale Branch, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Price 3d. (by post 5½d.).

Alternative Service for Surface Parcels to Denmark

THE POST OFFICE announced on March 1 that a speedier service is now available for surface parcels to Denmark. In addition to using the direct sea route, which varies from twice a week to six times a week, according to the season, the Post Office will now also dispatch parcels daily via Harwich - Hook of Holland, and thence by rail services to Denmark.

This speeds-up delivery by several days. The postage for this quicker daily service is about a third more than for the all-sea route.

Hints to Businessmen visiting Egypt, China and Guatemala

REVISED editions of the booklets on the United Arab Republic (Egypt), the People's Republic of China and Guatemala have been published in the series of 'Hints to Businessmen'.

British businessmen who intend visiting those countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to the Directories and Notices Section, Board of Trade, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2928).

Businessmen's Seminar in Pakistan

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner in Lahore has advised the Board of Trade that the Businessmen's Seminar, which was to have taken place in Lahore during the first two weeks of March, will now be held from April 18 to 21, 1963 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 25, 1963, page 231, and February 8, 1963, page 344).

British Commercial Representatives Overseas

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* issue November 16, 1962:

JORDAN

As from February 22, the new address and telephone numbers of the British Embassy, Amman, are as follows:

Third Circle,
Jebel Amman,
Amman.

(Tel. 41261/6).

The P.O. Box number remains unchanged.

CUBA

As from February 11, the telephone numbers of the British Embassy, Havana, have been changed to the following:

61—5681/4.

The address and P.O. Box number remain unchanged.

NETHERLANDS

As from March 29, the telephone numbers of the British Consulate-General, Amsterdam, will be changed to:

23 32 29 and **23** 34 90.

Commonwealth Development

The latest reports in the Commonwealth Economic Committee's series 'Commonwealth Development and its Financing' cover New Zealand, Australia and Nigeria. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office, or the Executive Secretary, Commonwealth Economic Committee, Marlborough House, Pall Mall London, S.W.1. Price 7s. 6d. each (7s. 10d. by post).

Export Guide for Europe

'Barclays Guide for Exporters' provides detailed basic market information on Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Holland, Italy, Switzerland and West Germany. Copies free from any branch of Barclays Bank Ltd.

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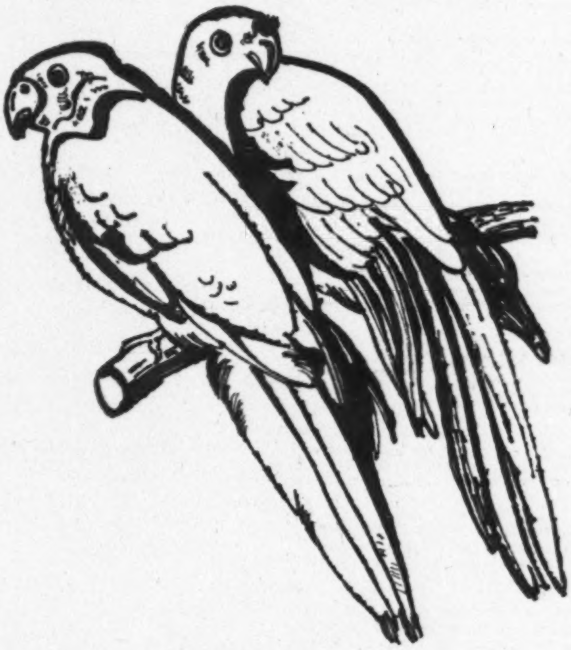

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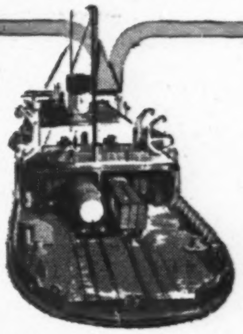

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BRITISH RAILWAYS

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 433), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

ARGENTINA

Plant for Manufacturing Lubricating Oils for Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales. May 14. E.S.B. 8475/63.*

AUSTRALIA

Locomotives – Diesel Electric for Western Australian Government Tender Board. May 23. E.S.B. 7780/63.*

Construction and Equipping of an Abattoir for Mackay District Abattoir Board. March 27. E.S.B. 8425/63.

Switchgear for Brisbane City Council. April 5. E.S.B. 7796/63.*

Transformers for The Capricornia Regional Electricity Board. March 27. E.S.B. 8107/63.*

Power Station Equipment for John Holland and Co. Pty. Ltd. March 27. E.S.B. 8108/63.*

Oil Circuit Breakers for the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland. April 30. E.S.B. 8188/63.

Oil Switch and/or Fuse Units for Hydro Electric Commission, Hobart. March 25. E.S.B. 8124/63.*

Telephone Equipment for Postmaster-General's Department. May 9. E.S.B. 8189/63.*

BELGIUM

Ministry of National Defence:

Camouflage Nets. March 28. E.S.B. 7399/63.*
Refractory Bricks. March 27. E.S.B. 7764/63.*

BURMA

Miscellaneous Stores for Defence Department. March 30. E.S.B. 8125/63.*

Civil Stores Committee:

Waterproofing Compounds. April 1. E.S.B. 8191/63.*
Axes. April 1. E.S.B. 8164/63.*
Metals. April 1. E.S.B. 8190/63.*
Cotton Yarn. April 12. E.S.B. 8192/63.*
Crow Bars. March 28. E.S.B. 8423/63.*
Textiles. March 28. E.S.B. 8424/63.*
Steel Manufactures. March 25. E.S.B. 7781/63.*
Sanitary Fittings. March 26. E.S.B. 7788/63.*
Rubber Belting. March 26. E.S.B. 7787/63.*
Screws (Snap Head). March 26. E.S.B. 7786/63.*
Expanded Metal: Wiremesh. March 25. E.S.B. 7760/63.*
Washers. March 25. E.S.B. 7397/63.*
Hose Pipes. March 25. E.S.B. 7761/63.*
Glass. March 25. E.S.B. 7398/63.*
Paints and Colours. March 26. E.S.B. 7785/63.*
Levels. April 2. E.S.B. 7792/63.*
Brushes. April 2. E.S.B. 7793/63.*
Paper. April 2. E.S.B. 7794/63.*

CANADA

Textiles for Toronto Transit Commission. April 5. E.S.B. 8120/63.*

CEYLON

Batteries for Ministry of Transport and Works. March 27. E.S.B. 9111/63.

Glass Jars for Ministry of Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping. March 29. E.S.B. 8460/63.*

Drills and Accessories for Colombo Port Commission. March 27. E.S.B. 8459/63.

Sizing Material for Ministry of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs. April 2. E.S.B. 8471/63.*

Radial Gates for Irrigation Department. May 28. E.S.B. 8458/63.

Purification Plant for Department of Water Supply and Drainage. April 26. E.S.B. 7729/63.

Colombo Municipal Council:

Pipes and Specials. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 7392/63.*
Vehicles. March 27. E.S.B. 8474/63.*
Vehicles. March 27. E.S.B. 8472/63.*
Vehicles. March 27. E.S.B. 8473/63.*
Vehicles. May 15. E.S.B. 9113/63.

CHILE

Hydroelectric Plant for Chilean State Electric Power Corporation. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 6788/63.

Surgery and Laboratory Sundries for El Servicio Nacional De Salud. March 26. E.S.B. 8198/63.*

COSTA RICA

El Institudo Costarricense De Electricidad:

Electrical Measuring Equipment. March 26. (Press notice in Spanish). E.S.B. 7745/63.*
Hydroelectric Plant Equipment. May 7. E.S.B. 7743/63.*

CYPRUS

Electricity Authority of Cyprus:

Insulators. April 2. E.S.B. 8166/63.*
Aluminium Conductors. April 2. E.S.B. 8167/63.*
Transformer. April 2. E.S.B. 8168/63.*

EGYPT

Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment for the General Organization for Executing the Five Year Industrial Plan. May 7. E.S.B. 8467/63.*

Printing Machine for the Egyptian Railways. April 6. E.S.B. 8466/63.

EL SALVADOR

La Proveeduria General De La Republica:

Bicycles. March 29. E.S.B. 8155/63.*
White Newsprint. March 29. E.S.B. 8412/63.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Pump Spares. March 27. E.S.B. 9116/63.*
Switchgear. March 27. E.S.B. 9117/63.*
Cigarette Paper. April 1. E.S.B. 8118/63.*
Polystyrene Moulding and Extrusion Compound. March 25. E.S.B. 8119/63.*
Cellulose Tape. March 27. E.S.B. 7782/63.*
Railway Hopper Cars, Parts and Materials. March 26. E.S.B. 9126/63.*
Measuring and Recording Instruments. March 25. E.S.B. 9127/63.*

FRANCE

Vehicles for Headquarters A.F.C.E. Fontainebleau. April 3. E.S.B. 7763/63.*

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)

N.A.T.O. Infrastructure Contract – Building Construction for German Authorities. Apply by March 15. E.S.B. G.D. 93/3/62(245).

(*Continued on next page*)

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

GHANA

Ghana Supply Commission:

Alternators. April 9. E.S.B. 7789/63.

Mercury. March 26. E.S.B. 8765/63.*

GREECE

Lift for the Supply Department. March 30. E.S.B. 8456/63.*

Bearings for Hellenic State Railways. March 29. E.S.B. 7722/63.*

Ministry of Trade:

Lead Ingots. April 1. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 33731/62.

Type Metal. April 11. E.S.B. 8454/63.*

Office Machinery. April 9. E.S.B. 8200/63.*

INDIA

Bucket Coal Loader for the Kaupur Electricity Supply Administration. Closing date advanced to March 25. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6569/63.*

Switchgear for Punjab State Electricity Board (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 29. E.S.B. 36392/62.

Propelling Auxiliary Machinery for Hindustan Shipyard Limited. April 30. E.S.B. 8157/63.

Machine Tools; Material Handling Equipment; Glass for Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. April 4. E.S.B. 7720/63.*

Iron Bars for Bombay Port Trust. March 29. E.S.B. 7747/63.*

Electrical Equipment for Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. April 4. E.S.B. 7765/63.

Railway Signalling Modification for Southern Railway, Madras. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 1911/63.*

Maharashtra State Electricity Board:

Erection of Cooling Tower. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 8. E.S.B. 3937/63.

Switchgear. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 7338/63.*

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:

Jack Hammers. April 20. E.S.B. 8450/63.*

Steam Lomotives. April 29. E.S.B. 8451/63.

Atomic Energy Establishment:

Vibratory Compacting Unit. March 29. E.S.B. 8461/63.

Chemical Reagents. March 26. E.S.B. 8462/63.

Hindustan Steel Ltd.:

High Carbon Steel. April 23. E.S.B. 8465/63.

Medium Carbon Steel. April 17. E.S.B. 8464/63.

Nickel Briquettes or Pallets. April 3. E.S.B. 8463/63.

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals:

Cranes. (Further Information.) March 29. E.S.B. 6576/63.

Dehydration Plant Unit. March 27. E.S.B. 7766/63.*

Telecommunications Cables and Accessories. April 5. E.S.B. 8156/63.*

IRAQ

Oil Storage Tanks for Ministry of Oil. April 24. E.S.B. 7741/63.

Iraqi Ports Administration:

Fuses. March 28. E.S.B. 8497/63.

Putty, Shellac and Copal Varnish. March 28. E.S.B. 8498/63.

Central Foreign Purchasing Board:

Telegraph Equipment. May 19. E.S.B. 9105/63.

Wireless Equipment and Accessories. May 19. E.S.B. 8500/63.

Ministry of Municipalities:

Insulators. April 4. E.S.B. 8495/63.

Water Meters. March 28. E.S.B. 8496/63.

Ministry of Defence:

Spare Parts for Generator. April 24. E.S.B. 7740/63.*

Spare Parts for Charging Set. April 22. E.S.B. 7742/63.*

JORDAN

Earthmoving Equipment for Jordan Arab Army. March 25. E.S.B. 7755/63.

Gate Valves for Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. March 31. E.S.B. 7751/63.

KENYA

Drugs and Dressings for the City Council of Nairobi. April 1. E.S.B. 7400/63.*

KOREA

Office of Supply:

Coal Tar Pitch. March 26. E.S.B. 8544/63.*

Radio Monitoring Equipment. April 4. E.S.B. 8162/63.*

Cables and Laying Equipment; Drills; Ventilation Equipment. April 4. E.S.B. 8163/63.*

MALAYA

Cannery Equipment for Federation of Malaya Pineapple Cannery Co. Ltd. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 6952/63.

NEW ZEALAND

Capacitors for General Post Office. April 11. E.S.B. 8452/63.*

Polyvinyl Cloth for Ministry of Works. April 8. E.S.B. 8468/63.*

Power Station Equipment for Waitemata Electric Power Board. May 20. E.S.B. 8180/63.*

PAKISTAN

Fire Trailer Pumps for Karachi Port Trust. March 25. E.S.B. 8449/63.

Directorate of Supply:

Sanitary Wares and Fittings. April 1. E.S.B. 7779/63.

Vehicles and Spare Parts. March 28. E.S.B. 8104/63.*

Pakistan Western Railway:

Dust Shields. March 28. E.S.B. 8414/63.

Grinding Wheels. April 3. E.S.B. 8415/63.

Locomotive Steel Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 7345/63.*

Oil Lamps. April 4. E.S.B. 8416/63.

Paint Resins and Oil Pastes. April 6. E.S.B. 8417/63.

Mastic Compound. April 6. E.S.B. 8418/63.

Rubber Hose. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 6969/63.*

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

Truck-Tractor-Trailer Combination for National Power Corporation. April 2. E.S.B. 7748/63.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Agricultural Machinery for Cotton Institute of Mozambique. March 30. E.S.B. 7750/63.

Ports, Railways and Transport Department:

Hand Tools. April 12. E.S.B. 8406/63.

Electric Generating Sets. March 29. E.S.B. 8407/63.

Municipal Electricity Department of Lourenco Marques:

Office Requisites and Equipment. April 10. E.S.B. 8403/63.

Miscellaneous Equipment. April 10. E.S.B. 8404/63.

Office Materials and Equipment. April 10. E.S.B. 8402/63.

SINGAPORE

Cast Iron Piping for Singapore City Council Gas Department. March 26. E.S.B. 9112/63.

SOUTH AFRICA

Annealing Furnace for Stewarts and Lloyds of S.A. Ltd. March 29. E.S.B. 8116/63.

Transformers for City Council of Pretoria. April 23. E.S.B. 8411/63.

Natal Provincial Administration:

Chemicals and Reagents. March 27. E.S.B. 8476/63.*

Laboratory Glassware and Sundries. March 27. E.S.B. 8477/63.*

Cape Provincial Administration:

Mattresses and Covers; Rubber Products; Pillows etc. March 29. E.S.B. 7776/63.*

Paper and Board. March 26. E.S.B. 7777/63.*

Steel Filing Cabinets. March 26. E.S.B. 7775/63.*

City of Johannesburg:

Cloth. April 2. E.S.B. 7768/63.*

Distribution Transformers. March 26. E.S.B. 7769/63.*

Tailor's Trimmings. April 2. E.S.B. 7767/63.*

South African Railways:

Cranes. April 5. E.S.B. 8175/63.*

Aircraft Lubricating Oil. March 29. E.S.B. 7773/63.*

Mechanical Horses. April 5. E.S.B. 8173/63.*

Motor and Plain Trailer Coaches. May 3. E.S.B. 8113/63.

Signalling Equipment. March 29. E.S.B. 8171/63.*

V.H.F. Radio Telephone Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 5. E.S.B. 5435/63.

State Tender Board:

Soil Testing Equipment. March 28. E.S.B. 8186/63.*

Metal Working and Plumbing Machines. March 29. E.S.B. 8469/63.*

Pianos. March 27. E.S.B. 8183/63.*

Water Meters. March 28. E.S.B. 8187/63.*

Valves and Fittings. March 28. E.S.B. 8184/6.*

Tractors. March 28. E.S.B. 8182/63.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

X-Ray Film for Central Purchasing Authority. April 3. E.S.B. 8448/63.*

SUDAN

Cables for Department of Posts and Telegraph. April 4. E.S.B. 8446/63.*

Cotton Bale Presses with Tramplers for the Sudan Gezira Board. April 16. E.S.B. 8161/63.*

Winches for Sudan Railways. March 28. E.S.B. 8159/63.

THAILAND

Tanker Truck for Transportation Department. March 26. E.S.B. 8142/63.*

The Provincial Electricity Authority:

Silicon Sheet Steel. March 26. E.S.B. 8150/63.

Insulators. March 29. E.S.B. 8138/63.*

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission:

Automatic Branch Exchange and Ancillary Equipment. April 30. E.S.B. 8121/63.

Transformers. April 18. E.S.B. 8489/63.*

Air-Conditioning Equipment. July 1. E.S.B. 8766/63.*

TURKEY

Galvanized Wire Rope for State Railways Administration. March 25. E.S.B. 9106/63.*

Light Railway Equipment for TCDD Isletmesi. April 9. Tender documents in Turkish available. E.S.B. 9110/63.*

NATO Infrastructure Contract:

Power Plants for N.A.T.O. Constructions for the Turkish Authorities. Apply by April 1. G.D. 88/61(53.)

PTT Genel Mudurlugu:

Cables. April 4. Tender documents in Turkish available. E.S.B. 8447/63.*

Paper Couplings for Burma Joints. April 10. Tender documents in Turkish available. E.S.B. 8115/63.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Fish Water Pumps for Army Corps of Engineers. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 27. E.S.B. 39153/62.

Insulators for Bonneville Power Administration. March 25. A limited number of tender documents available. E.S.B. 8165/63.*

Pumps for Bureau of Reclamation. April 2. E.S.B. 8445/63.*

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

All Countries
Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 860/63.)

Argentina
Agency inquiry for construction equipment; petroleum equipment; cranes. (E.S.B. 7167/63.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 29025/62.)
Inquiry for foam rubber for upholstery. (E.S.B. 7672/63.)
Inquiry for PVC cable. (E.S.B. 8747/63.)
Reference to the Special Advisory Authority. (C.R.E. 2494/63.)

Austria
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 3756/62.)

Bolivia
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 2267/G3.)

Brazil
Economic report for 1962 (C.R.E. 1417/62.)

Bulgaria/Denmark
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 2980/G.)

Cameroon (Federal Republic of)
Economic report – July-December 1962. (C.R.E. 4084/G.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for yarns; textile machinery and supplies. (E.S.B. 7834/63.)
Inquiry for toys and games; sports goods; fancy goods; giftware; bicycle tyres. (E.S.B. 5893/63.)
Inquiry for instruments and equipment for the oil and gas industry – further information. (E.S.B. 31512/62.)
Manufacture under licence – marine auxiliary machinery. (E.S.B. 8381/63.)

Ceylon
Economic report – October-December 1962. (C.R.E. 1403/60.)

Congo Republic (Leopoldville) (including Katanga)
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

Cuba
Ministry of Foreign Trade – further information. (E.S.B. 4772/62.)

Denmark
Agency inquiry for wire; chains. (E.S.B. 8396/63.)

Dominican Republic
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 887/G.)

Ecuador
Market report on domestic electrical appliances. (E.S.B. 5533/63.)
Market report on bicycles, including mopeds. (E.S.B. 5513/63.)

Ethiopia
Inquiry in respect of miscellaneous agencies. (E.S.B. 7807/63.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for rubber. (E.S.B. 7915/63.)
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs and juices. (E.S.B. 7961/63.)
Agency inquiry for kitchen ware; hard ware. (E.S.B. 7948/63.)
Inquiry for wastepaper machinery. (E.S.B. 7954/63.)

France
Agency inquiry for raw materials for chemicals and plastics industries. (E.S.B. 8054/63.)
Agency inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 8352/63.)
Agency inquiry for ferrous and non-ferrous metals. (E.S.B. 7975/63.)
Agency inquiry for sports goods; footwear. (E.S.B. 8290/63.)
Agency inquiry for lauric alcohol. (E.S.B. 31974/62.)
Agency inquiry for agricultural chemicals and equipment. (E.S.B. 7810/63.)
Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 8308/63.)
Agency inquiry for saws. (E.S.B. 8326/63.)
Inquiry for dress and coat fabrics. (E.S.B.8006/63.)
Inquiry for cutting and drilling tools. (E.S.B. 8034/63.)
Inquiry for printing machinery. (E.S.B. 38759/62.)
Inquiry for steel. (E.S.B. 4136/63.)
Inquiry for automatic vending machines. (E.S.B. 8060/63.)
Inquiry for packaging and labelling machinery. (E.S.B. 7890/63.)

French West Indies
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 1437/G.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 7870/63.)
Agency inquiry for sheepskin. (E.S.B. 7811/63.)
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 7912/63.)
Agency inquiry for woollen piece-goods. (E.S.B. 7911/63.)
Agency inquiry for blankets and plaids. (E.S.B. 7873/63.)
Inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 7973/63.)
Inquiry for steel bars; wire rods. (E.S.B. 2234/63.)
Inquiry for vehicle components. (E.S.B. 7816/63.)
Economic report – February 18-March 3. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import committee publication – February 19, 1963; foodstuffs. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Greece
Market report on goods and public service vehicles. (E.S.B. 26350/62.)
Economic report, January 1963. (C.R.E. 4828/G.)

Hungary/Greece
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 8842/56.)

Iceland
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 4735/62.)

Iran
Economic report – January 1963. (C.R.E. 3562/3G.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for construction equipment; mechanical handling equipment. (E.S.B. 7868/63.)
Agency inquiry for commercial vehicles and components. (E.S.B. 7932/63.)
Economic report, January 1963. (C.R.E. 3000/G.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 7955/63.)
Economic report, November/December 1962. (C.R.E. 3053/62.)

Malaya (The Federation of), Singapore and the Borneo Territories
Market report on hand tools. (E.S.B. 3352/63.)

Mexico
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 2223/2/G.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for motor car pressings and castings; ships' rings and flanges. (E.S.B. 8382/63.)
Inquiry for plastics globes; plastics display boxes. (E.S.B. 8029/63.)

New Zealand
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 1385/63.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for air-conditioning equipment; cinema projection equipment. (E.S.B. 7600/63.)
Economic report – October-December 1962. (C.R.E. 1315/60.)

Poland
Economic report, January 1963. (C.R.E. 6642/62.)

Portugal
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 5765/61.)

Singapore
Inquiry in respect of industrial development plans. (E.S.B. 13700/1/62.)
Inquiry for diesel locomotives. (E.S.B. 7869/63.)

Singapore and the British Borneo Territories
Economic report – October-December 1962. (C.R.E. 5250/62.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for electric lamps and equipment. (E.S.B. 7946/63.)
Agency inquiry for chlorinators; plastics piping. (E.S.B. 7940/63.)
Inquiry for brass strip. (E.S.B. 8169/63.)
Inquiry for mechanized filing units. (E.S.B. 8170/63.)

Spain
Inquiry for automatic sack sewing machinery. (E.S.B. 7667/63.)
Inquiry in respect of thermal-electric power station project. (E.S.B. 7821/63.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for babies' wear and requisites. (E.S.B. 6610/63.)
Agency inquiry for motor lawn mowers; garden tractors. (E.S.B. 7836/63.)
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 7939/63.)
Agency inquiry for chemicals; plastics raw materials. (E.S.B. 33586/62.)

Sweden/Czechoslovakia
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 5907/G.)

Thailand
Market report on television and radio sets; car radios; radiograms; record players. (E.S.B. 30122/62.)

Turkey
Inquiry in respect of conversion of cement factories to "dry system". (E.S.B. 7468/63.)
Economic report – January 1963. (C.R.E. 115/63.)

Uganda
Manufacture under licence – electric light bulbs. (E.S.B. 4992/63.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for scientific apparatus. (E.S.B. 8288/63.)
Inquiry for raw materials for rubber and plastics industries. (E.S.B. 6808/63.)
Inquiry for hinges; shelf brackets. (E.S.B. 6846/63.)
Inquiry for luggage hardware; brass components. (E.S.B. 7613/63.)
Inquiry for marmalade. (E.S.B. 7696/63.)
Inquiry for chairs. (E.S.B. 6831/63.)
Economic report January 1963. (C.R.E. 6967/R.)

Yugoslavia/Czechoslovakia
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 4800/G.)

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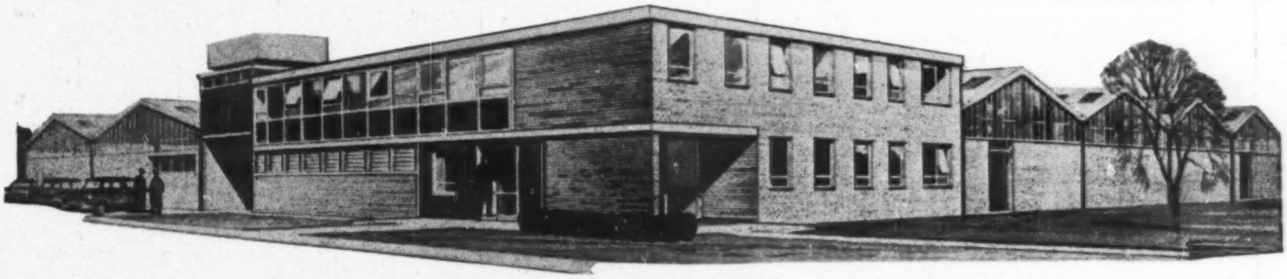

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Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and Import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

AUSTRALIA

Details of Tariff Changes (including Temporary Duties)

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in the Australian Tariff by Customs Proposals which came into effect on March 1, 1963. (aluminium, linseed, sunflower seed, soya beans and oils, fats and meals) and March 3, 1963, (furnishing fabrics). Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods		Former Duties			New Duties		
			British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
77	Non-defatted flours or meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruit covered by Item 92, but not including mustard flour or peanut butter:							
	(A) Soya bean flour	per cental	3s. 1½d.	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.	Free	3s. 1½d.	4s. 0d.
	(B) [Linseed meal]	per cental	3s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	Free	Free	Free
						(Under new Item 77 (B))		
	Linseed flour or meal; safflower seed flour or meal; soya bean meal	*per cental*	3s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	Free	Free	Free
			(Under former Item 77 (B))					
		per cental	1s. 6d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.			
			(Under Item 77 (C))					
	(C) Other	per cental	1s. 6d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	No change		
						(Under Item 77 (C))		
						Free	Free	Free
						(Under new Item 77 (B))		
92	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken, of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, but not including olives, cocoa beans, coconuts (other than copra), roasted groundnuts or seeds and fruit used primarily for purposes other than the extraction of oil:							
	[(F) Soya beans]	per cental	1s. 1½d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	Free	Free	Free
						(Under Item (92 G))		
139	Aluminium and alloys in chief part by weight of aluminium, but not including alloys containing more than 10 per cent. by weight of iron or more than 10 per cent. by weight of nickel:							
	(A) Unwrought; waste and scrap:							
	(3) [Waste and scrap:							
	(a) Aluminium	*ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	Free	7½%	7½%
	(b) Alloy]	*ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	(Under new Item 139 (A) (3))		
	Waste and scrap	*ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	Free	7½%	7½%
			(Under former Item 139 (B) (3) (a))					
			No change					
			(Under former Item 139 (B) (3) (b))					
	[(B) Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes, sections, plates, sheet and strip, wire of solid section, tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, hollow bars, but not including goods covered by Item 181 (B):							
	(1) Containing at least 90 per cent. pure aluminium, not further manufactured than plated, polished or decorated	*ad val.*	20%	35%	35%	See new Item 139 (B) below		
	(2) Other, not further manufactured than plated, polished or decorated]	*ad val.*	25%	35%	35%			
		and per lb.	—	3½d.	3½d.			
	(B) Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes, sections, plates, sheet and strip, wire of solid section, tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, hollow bars, not further manufactured than plated, polished or decorated, but not including goods covered by Item 181 (B)	*ad val.*	20%	35%	35%	15%	30%	30%
			(Under former Item 139 (B) (1))					
	and, on the aluminium content, for each £1 of the equalising cost per ton (as determined by the Minister from time to time for the purposes of this sub-item as applicable at the date of exportation of the goods)	*per ton*	25% —	35% and 3½d. per lb.	35% and 3½d. per lb.	£1	£1	£1
			(Under former Item 139 (B) (2))					
	(D) Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands and the like, whether or not the strands have been plated, tinned or similarly treated, including such goods laid on core of other materials or having external coverings of textile plastic or other materials, but not including goods covered by Item 181 (B)	*ad val.*	17½%	42½%	45%	10%	35%	37½%
	and, on the aluminium content, for each £1 of the equalizing cost per ton (as determined by the Minister from time to time for the purposes of this sub-item as applicable at the date of exportation of the goods)	*per ton*	—	—	—	£1	£1	£1
	with a maximum of	*ad val.*	—	—	—	35%	42½%	—
225	*(C) (New sub-item) Organic surface-active agents, viz.:*							
	(1) *Turkey red oil*	*per gallon*	No change			6d.	8d.	8d.
			(Under former Item 230 (B) (6))					
	(2) *Sulphonated oils, other*	*per gallon*	No change			6d.	9d.	9d.
			(Under former Item 230 (B) (5))					
230	(A) Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:							
	(1) (b) For denaturation:							
	(3) (*New clause*) *Soya bean, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws*	*per gallon*	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	1s. 8d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
			(Under Item 230 (A) (8) (a))					
	(5) Linseed	per gallon	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
	and, for each 3d. by which the f.o.b. price is less than 10s. per gallon, an additional duty of	*ad val.*	—	—	—	2%	2%	2%
	(7) Safflower [seed]	per gallon	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 10d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	[(B) Animal and vegetable oils, boiled, oxidized, dehydrated, sulphurized, blown or polymerized by heat in vacuum or inert gas or otherwise modified:							
	(1) Linseed oil, boiled, oxidized, blown, polymerized, isomerized or containing added driers	per gallon	1s. 10d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
						and for each 3d. by which the f.o.b. price is less than 10s. 0d. per gallon, an additional duty of		
		ad val.				2%	2%	2%
						(Under new Item 230 (B) (1))		

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
	(2) Castor oil, dehydrated . . . per gallon	6¾d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	No change (Under new Item 230 (B) (2))		
	(3) Rape seed oil, blown . . .	Free	Free	Free	No change (Under new Item 230 (B) (3))		
	(4) Other vegetable paint oils . . . per gallon	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 10d. (Under new Item 230 (B) (4)) No change (Under new Item 230 (B) (5))	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	(5) Other, including animal or fish oils . . . per gallon	6d.	9d.	9d.	1s. 10d. (Under new Item 230 (B) (4)) No change (Under new Item 225 (C) (1) and 230 (B) (6))	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	(6) Turkey red oil] . . . per gallon	6d.	8d.	8d.	No change (Under new Item 225 (C) (1))		
	(*B*) *Animal and vegetable oils, boiled, oxidized, dehydrated, sulphurized, blown or polymerized by heat in vacuum or inert gas or otherwise modified, but not including sulphonated oils:*						
	(1) *Linseed oil, boiled, oxidized, blown, polymerized, isomerized or containing added driers* *per gallon*	1s. 10d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
	and, for each 3d. by which the f.o.b. price is less than 10s. per gallon, an additional duty of . . . *ad val.*	— (Under former Item 230 (B) (1))	—	—	2%	2%	2%
	(2) *Castor oil, dehydrated* . . . *per gallon*	No change (Under former Item 230 (B) (2))			6¾d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
	(3) *Rape seed oil, blown* . . .	No change (Under former Item 230 (B) (3))			Free	Free	Free
	(4) *Of safflower seed oil base; of soya bean oil base* . . . *per gallon*	6d. (Under former Item 230 (B) (5)) 1s. 4d. (Under former Item 230 (B) (4))	9d. 1s. 6d.	9d. 1s. 6d.	1s. 10d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	(5) *Vegetable paint oils not covered by paragraph* (1), (2), (3) *or* (4) . . . *per gallon*	No change (Under former Item 230 (B) (4))			1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
	(6) *Other, including modified fish oils* . . . *per gallon*	No change (Under former Item 230 (B) (5))			6d.	9d.	9d.
459	Textile goods, viz.: of silk, or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of silk, not covered by Item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	[(4) Furnishing fabrics weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard, not covered by paragraph (2), not printed:						
	(a) Containing not less than 20 per cent. by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, having a value for duty exceeding 65d. per square yard:						
	(1) Jacquard or dobby patterned . . . *ad val.* less per square yard	50% 2½d.	50%	60%	See new Item 459 (C) (4) (a) below		
	(2) Other . . . *ad val.* less per square yard	50% 2½d.	50%	60%			
	(b) Other, not containing man-made fibres or containing less than 20 per cent. by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content and not being wholly of silk:						
	(1) Jacquard or dobby patterned . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%	See new Item 459 (C) (4) (b) below		
	(2) Other] . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%			
	(4) *Furnishing fabrics, not printed, weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard, not covered by paragraph* (2):						
	(*a*) *Containing not less than 20 per cent. by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content* . . . *per square yard*				2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	or *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%	50%	50%	60%
	less per square yard	less 2½d. per sq. yd.	—	—	2½d.	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty	(Under former Item 459 (C) (4) (a) (1) and (C) (4) (a) (2))					
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . *per square yard* *less, on the f.o.b. price*	2s. 6d. (Under Item 459 (C) (5) (a))	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	2s. 0d. 12½%	2s. 0d. 12½%	2s. 0d. 12½%
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(*b*) *Other, not being wholly of silk* . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%	37½%	50%	60%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . *per square yard* *less, on the f.o.b. price*	— (Under former Item 459 (C) (4) (b) (1) and (C) (4) (b) (2))	—	—	2s. 0d. 12½%	2s. 0d. 12½%	2s. 0d. 12½%
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
460	Textile goods, viz.: of continuous man-made fibres or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of continuous man-made fibres, not covered by Item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics, including woven fabrics of monofil and strip covered by sub-item (A):						
	[(4) Furnishing fabrics weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard, not covered by paragraph (2) or (3) (a), not printed, having a value for duty exceeding 65d. per square yard:						
	(a) Jacquard or dobby patterned . . . *ad val.* less per square yard	50% 2½d.	50%	60%	See new Item 460 (C) (4)		
	(b) Other] . . . *ad val.* less per square yard	50% 2½d.	50%	60%			
	(4) *Furnishing fabrics, not printed, weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard, not covered by paragraph* (2) *or* (3) (*a*) . . . *per square yard*				2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	or *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%	50%	50%	60%
	less per square yard	less 2½d. per sq. yd.	—	—	2½d.		
	whichever rate returns the higher duty	(Under former Items 460 (C) (4) (a) and (C) (4) (b))					
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . *per square yard* *less, on the f.o.b. price*	2s. 6d. (Under Items 460 (C) (5) and (C) (6) (a))	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	2s. 0d. 12½%	2s. 0d. 12½%	2s. 0d. 12½%
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
463	Textile goods, viz.: of flax or of ramie or of flax and ramie or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of flax or ramie or of flax and ramie, not covered by Item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	[(4) Furnishing fabrics weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard, not covered by paragraph (1) or (3), not printed:						
	(a) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, having a value for duty exceeding 65d. per square yard:						

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
	(1) Jacquard or dobby patterned . . . . *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%	See new Item 463 (C) (4) (a) below		
	less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	(2) Other . . . . *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%			
	less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	(b) Other, not containing man-made fibres or containing less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content and not being wholly of ramie fibres:						
	(1) Jacquard or dobby patterned . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%	See new Item 463 (C) (4) (b) below		
	(2) Other] . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%			
	(4) *Furnishing fabrics, not printed, weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard, not covered by paragraph* (1) *or* (3):						
	(*a*) *Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content* . . . . *per square yard*				2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	or { *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%	50%	50%	60%
	less per square yard	2½d.	—	—	2½d.	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty	(Under former Items 463 (C) (4) (a) (1) and (C) (4) (a) (2))					
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . *per square yard*				2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	less, *on the f.o.b. price*	2s. 6d. per sq. yd.	2s. 8½d. per sq. yd.	3s. 1½d. per sq. yd.	12½%	12½%	12½%
		(Under Item 463 (C) (6) (a))					
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, *which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.*						
	(*b*) *Other, not being wholly of ramie* . . . . *ad val.*	37½	50%	60%	37½%	50%	60%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . *per square yard*	—	—	—	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	less, *on the f.o.b. price*	—	—	—	12½%	12½%	12½%
		(Under former Items 463 (C) (4) (b) (1) and (C) (4) (b) (2))					
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, *which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.*						
464	Textile goods, viz.: of cotton or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of cotton, not covered by Item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	(5) Weighing not less than 4 ounces per square yard and not more than 7 ounces per square yard, to be calculated, at the Minister's option, in the unfilled condition (i.e., without dressing and the like, not covered by paragraph (2) or (3)):						
	[(c) Furnishing fabrics weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard, not printed:						
	(1) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, jacquard or dobby patterned, having a value for duty exceeding 65d. per square yard . . . . *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%	See new Item 464 (C) (5) (c) (1)		
	less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	(2) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, having a value for duty exceeding 65d. per square yard, not covered by Clause (1) . . . . *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%			
	less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	(3) Not containing man-made fibres or containing less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, jacquard or dobby patterned . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%	See new Item 464 (C) (5) (c) (2)		
	(4) Not containing man-made fibres or containing less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, not covered by clause (3)] . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%			
	(*c*) *Furnishing fabrics, not printed, weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard:*						
	(1) *Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content* . . . . *per square yard*				2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	or } *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%	50%	50%	60%
	} less *per square yard*	2½d.	—	—	2½d.	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty	(Under former Items 464 (C) (5) (c)(1) and (C) (5) (c) (2))					
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . *per square yard*	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	less, *on the f.o.b. price*	(Under Item 464 (C) (5) (d) (1))			12½%	12½%	12½%
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, *which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.*						
	(2) *Other* . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%	37½%	50%	60%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . *per square yard*	—	—	—	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	less, *on the f.o.b. price*	—	—	—	12½%	12½%	12½%
		(Under former Items 464 (C) (5) (c) (3) and (C) (5) (c) (4))					
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, *which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.*						
	(6) Weighing more than 7 ounces per square yard, not covered by paragraph (2), (3), (5) or (7):						
	[(c) Furnishing fabrics, not printed:						
	(1) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, jacquard or dobby patterned, having a value for duty exceeding 65d. per square yard . . . . *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%	See new Item 464 (C) (6) (c) (1)		
	less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	(2) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, having a value for duty exceeding 65d. per square yard, not covered by clause (1) . . . . *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%			
	less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	(3) Not containing man-made fibres or containing less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, jacquard or dobby patterned . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%	See new Item 464 (C) (6) (c) (2)		
	(4) Not containing man-made fibres or containing less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, not covered by clause (3)] . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%			
	(*c*) *Furnishing fabrics, not printed:*						
	(1) *Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content* . . . . *per square yard*	—	—	—	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	or { *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%	50%	50%	60%
	less *per square yard*	2½d.	—	—	2½d.	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty	(Under former Items 464 (C) (6) (c) (1) and (C) (6) (c) (2))					
	and, *in addition, a temporary duty of* . . . . *per square yard*	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	less, *on the f.o.b. price*	(Under Item 464 (C) (6) (d) (1))			12½%	12½%	12½%
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, *which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.*						

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
	(2) *Other* . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%	37½%	50%	60%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . *per square yard* .	—	—	—	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	less, *on the f.o.b. price* .	—	—	—	12½%	12½%	12½%
		(Under Item 464 (C) (6) (c) (3) and (C) (6) (c) (4))					
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(7) Weighing more than 18 ounces per square yard, not covered by paragraph (2) or (3):						
	(a) Furnishing fabrics not printed:						
	(1) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content . . . . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	ad val.	50%	50%	60%	50%	50%	60%
	or { *less* per square yard	2½d.	—	—	2½d.	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . *per square yard*	—	—	—	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	less, *on the f.o.b. price*	—	—	—	12½%	12½%	12½%
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(2) Other . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%	37½%	50%	60%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . . *per square yard*	—	—	—	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	less, *on the f.o.b. price*	—	—	—	12½%	12½%	12½%
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
465	Textile goods, viz.: of man-made fibres, discontinuous or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of discontinuous man-made fibres, including continuous filament tow for the manufacture of man-made fibres (discontinuous), not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	[(4) Furnishing fabrics weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard, not covered by paragraph (2) or (3), not printed, having a value for duty exceeding 65d. per square						
	(a) Jacquard or dobby patterned . . . . *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%	See new Item 465 (C) (4))		
	less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	(b) Other] . . . . *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%			
	less per square yard	2½d.	—	—			
	(4) *Furnishing fabrics, not printed, weighing 6 ounces or more per square yard, not covered by paragraph* (2) *or* (3) *(a):* . . . . *per square yard*	—	—	—	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	ad val.	50%	50%	60%	50%	50%	60%
	or { less *per square yard*	2½d.	—	—	2½d.	—	—
		(Under former Items 465 (C) (4) (a) and (C) (4) (b))					
	whichever duty returns the higher duty						
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . *per square yard*	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	less, *on the f.o.b. price*	(Under Items 464 (C) (5) and (C) (6) (a)			12½%	12½%	12½%
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
472	Textile goods, viz.: woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(B) Moquettes weighing not less than 6 ounces per square yard:						
	(1) Containining not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content and, if containing wool, containing less than 20% by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content . . . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	ad val.	50%	50%	60%	50%	50%	60%
	or { *less* per square yard	2½d.	—	—	2½d.	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . *per square yard*	—	—	—	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	less, *on the f.o.b. price*	—	—	—	12½%	12½%	12½%
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(2) *Other* . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	67½%	37½%	50%	67½%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . *per square yard*	—	—	—	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	less, *on the f.o.b. price*	—	—	—	12½%	12½%	12½%
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Tariff Board Inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether **Hardboard classifiable under Tariff Item 425 (A)** should be gazetted under Section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961. Details of the provisions of Section 7 of the above-mentioned Act were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 30, 1962 (pages 1132/1133).

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than April 2, 1963.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. C.R.E. 2746/63.

IT WAS announced in last week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 596) that a reference had been made to the Australian Tariff Board in respect of aluminium and aluminium alloy ingots, etc. (Tariff Items 139 (A) and 139 (B)). The terms of the reference are as follows:

What assistance should be given to the production in Australia of **aluminium, including aluminium alloys whose chief part by weight consists of aluminium, in the form of ingots, pigs, blocks, bars, billets or cast rods.** This reference has been made pursuant to the Australian Government's obligation, expressed in the terms of sale of the Australian Aluminium Production Commission plant at Bell Bay, Tasmania, to provide protection to the Australian aluminium industry during the four years commencing January 3, 1961, and to ensure to the industry (for the whole of the Australian sales of its output) selling prices equal to the selling price of the Australian Aluminium Production Commission for each particular class or kind of product within the above general description as at November 1, 1960.

(*Continued on page* 639)

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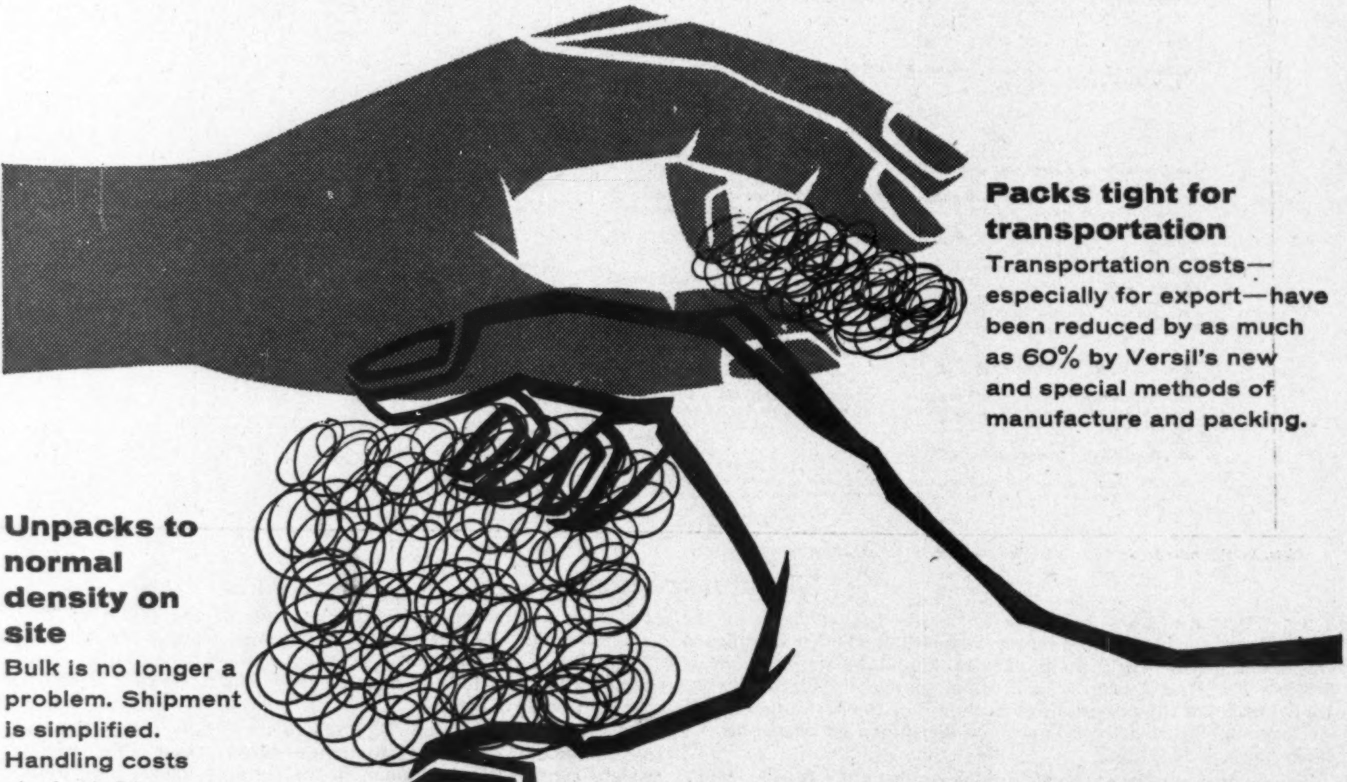

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AUSTRALIA

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff items until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
OILS:		
Fixed soya bean oil, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 230 (A) (8) (a), for denaturation as approved by the Collector, under security .	230 (A) (1) (b) (3)	1s. 8d. per gallon.
WOVEN TEXTILE FABRICS having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of silk, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 459 (C) (5) (a), as follows: Textile fabrics (excepting interlining material and tubular tie material), viz.: Multi-coloured woven; Printed; and Other than multi-coloured woven or printed, which have been woven in widths not exceeding 26 inches, for use in the manufacture of neckties, under security	459 (C) (1) (b)	Free

Amended By-laws

The undermentioned By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
KINDERGARTEN MATERIALS for use in kindergarten teaching, as follows: Blocks, plastic, interlocking, which can be assembled to resemble buildings, in outfits, with or without letters, numbers, flags, traffic signals, scale model vehicles, trees and bushes	349	Free
NARROW WOVEN FABRICS, including weftless: Ribbons, regalia, for use in the manufacture of lodge regalia, under security . . .	449 (A) (1)	Free
OILS: Edible type fixed vegetable oils other than soya bean oil, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 230 (A) (8) (a), for denaturation as approved by the Collector, under security .	230 (A) (1) (b) (2)	1s. 2d. per gallon.
VEHICLE COMPONENTS AND PARTS THEREFOR other than: camshaft timing gears or blanks engine bearings and bushings tipping gear, hydraulic, and parts therefor, whether or not fitted to any other component for use as original equipment in the assembly or manufacture of passenger or commercial vehicles of the types covered by Tariff Item 360 (D), under security, as follows:		
Bearings, ball, whe not fitted to any other component	359 (D) (3)	Free
Bearings, roller, other than tapered roller, when not fitted to any other component . .		
Clocks, instruments or clusters thereof, when not fitted to any other component . .		
Cylinders for locks (including ignition locks) and keys therefor, when not fitted to any other component		
Lampware, front and rear, whether or not fitted to any other component		
Other components: When for incorporation with body parts which if imported are unassembled: Front end contour structure when not fitted to body or cab or parts for body or cab		
When imported not fitted to any other component: Cowls with or without headers bars or header panels . . . . . . Dashboards or dash panels including insulators . . . . . . Fenders, rear, with or without lampware Floor pans . . . . . . Instrument panels without instruments clocks or cigarette and cigar lighters Running boards		
When not elsewhere provided for in this By-law, but not including, whether imported separately or otherwise, components listed in the table and parts therefor.		
The table of goods excluded is amended by: (1) Adding: Warning devices. (2) Deleting: Mirrors, rear vision.		

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
ALUMINIUM STRIP, unpainted, being coilstock as used in the production of slatting for Venetian blinds	139 (B)	15% *ad val.* and on the aluminium content, for each £1 of the equalizing cost per ton as determined by the Minister from time to time for the purposes of this sub-item as applicable at the date of exportation of the goods) £1 per ton.

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
ARTIFICIAL RESINS AND PLASTIC MATERIALS: Ethylene type, polymerization and copolymerization products of: Emulsions, solutions, pastes, powders, granules, flakes, lumps and similar forms, including moulding compounds, not covered by Item 232 (E) or 255 (B) (1); waste and scrap: Other: High density type	368 (D) (1) (b) (1)	Free
Note: For the purposes of Item 368 (D) (1) (b) (1), 'High density type' is polyethylene (or copolymers of ethylene with a smaller amount of another olefine) having a density at 23°C. of not less than 0·941 grams per millilitre. The American Society for Testing Materials method of test is prescribed.		
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES: Alumina, calcined	281 (L)	Various
EARTHS, natural, viz.: Alumina	Unspecified*	—
HATS, CAPS, etc.: Forms, hat, of braid or similar material sewn with a visible stitch, but not blocked or further processed	114 (G)	12s. per dozen or 22½% *ad val.* whichever rate returns the higher duty.
Note: Unblocked hoods or hat forms of the types known in the trade as beachwear are not classifiable under Item 114 (G) unless they are plain (i.e. plaited, woven or sewn from one kind of material and without ornamentation in the plaiting, weaving or sewing of the material and without ornamentation by reason of addition during or subsequent to the process of plaiting, weaving or sewing). Hat forms of the types known in the trade as beachwear and of the description of Item 114 (G), which are further processed than as described above are regarded as hats classifiable under Item 114 (E).		
Hoods: Other than of felt	114 (F)	22½% *ad val.*
Notes: (1) Unblocked hoods or hat forms of the types known in the trade as beachwear are not classifiable under Item 114 (F) unless they are plain (i.e. plaited, woven or sewn from one kind of material and without ornamentation in the plaiting, weaving or sewing of the material and without ornamentation by reason of addition during or subsequent to the process of plaiting, weaving or sewing). (2) Hoods of the types known in the trade as beachwear and of the description of Item 114 (F), which are further processed than as described in paragraph (1) are regarded as hats classifiable under Item 114 (E).		

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
MATS:		
Bath, cotton, or containing a mixture of fibres in which cotton predominates . . .	118 (E)	17½% *ad val.*
Note: To be classified under Item 118 (E) as a bath mat the goods must be in the nature of a floor mat and not merely a heavy towel of a size slightly different to a normal body towel.		
Table:		
Wholly or principally of boards of the types covered by Item 334 (Z)	340 (C)	27½% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
Note: Any such goods on firm order overseas on or before February 12, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on or before May 31, 1963, may be entered under Item 303 (A)		

*Explanatory Note re Term 'Unspecified'

The term 'Unspecified' signifies that the goods so classified, when imported in bulk, are not included in any item in the Customs Tariff and are *free of duty* from all countries. Such goods, however, when put up for retail sale or household use, are classified under Tariff Item 79.

Under Item 79 the British Preferential Rate of Duty is 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* and normally Primage Duty 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*

NOTE: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Tariff Changes

CHANGES HAVE been made in the Australian Tariff affecting the rates of duty payable on electric shavers and cutting plates and heads therefor, and on polybutadiene styrene synthetic rubber.

Details of these changes will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible, and meanwhile may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

NORTH BORNEO

Duty-free Imports of Some NAAFI Goods

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Customs Duties (NAAFI Exemption) Order, 1963. Under this Order the goods listed below are exempted from the payment of customs duty, subject to any conditions imposed by the Commissioner, when imported by the Navy, Army, and Air Force Institute, or with the approval of the Commissioner by agents appointed by the Commanding Officer of the Unit, for sale to and consumption by members of Her Majesty's and Commonwealth Forces in North Borneo. Where customs import duty has already been paid on these goods no drawback will be allowed.

1. Alcoholic beverages.
2. Cigarettes, including paper and filter tips.
3. Cigars and cheroots.
4. Coffee.
5. Cosmetics and perfumery, essential oils, essences and flavouring materials other than those used in the processing of food and drink.
6. Cutlery, including forks and spoons.
7. Matches.
8. Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, drugs, herbs, natural remedies and similar goods.
9. Non-alcoholic beverages.
10. Playing cards of all kinds.
11. Provisions.
12. Soap.
13. Stationery and stationery supplies, including pens and pencils.
14. Sugar.
15. Tea.
16. Manufactured tobacco, imported in containers of any kind used for retail sale.
17. Toys and games.

SINGAPORE

Exemption from Customs Duty

THE SINGAPORE Government *Gazette Supplement* of December 28, 1962 contains a copy of the Customs Duties (Exemption) Order, 1962.

A copy of this Order may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E48, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

CEYLON

Import Restrictions on Some Petroleum Products

IMPORT CONTROL Notice No. 11/63 issued by the Controller of Imports and Exports and published in the Ceylon Government *Gazette Extraordinary* of February 27, 1963 announces that individual licences are now required for the importation of the following goods:

Diesel oil
Furnace oil
Gas oil
Petroleum, refined (including Kerosene oil and motor spirits).

Import licences will be granted for the importation of the goods described below, subject to the maximum c.i.f. values indicated against each item.

	Max. c.i.f. price per imperial gallon
	Cents (Ceylon)
Motor gasoline, the Octane Number (Research Method) of which is more than 78 but less than 89	35.93
Motor gasoline, the Octane Number (Research Method) of which is 89 or more	44.49
Illuminating kerosene	51.07
Diesel oil (Industrial diesel oil) the diesel index of which is more than 42 but less than 52	44.45
Diesel oil (Gas oil) the diesel index of which is 52 or more .	46.41
Furnace oil.	26.57

An individual licence will not be required for goods shipped on or before February 27, 1963. Licences will be granted for other outstanding orders if the price does not exceed the maximum prices set out above.

SARAWAK

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the proposed Sarawak Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) (Canned and Bottled Food) Order, 1963, which declares that:

(a) the manufacture of canned and bottled food (meaning sauces, soups, bean milk, fruits, jams, fruit juices, meat and fish) is a pioneer industry; and
(b) canned and bottled food manufactured in Sarawak is a pioneer product.

This Order is made under Section 3 of the Ordinance, which means that the Governor in Council is:

(a) satisfied that this industry is not being conducted in Sarawak on a commercial scale or at all, and that there are insufficient manufacturing facilities to enable it to be carried on on this scale,
(b) or that there is favourable prospect of further development in the industry.

Approved pioneer manufacturers enjoy the benefit of exemption from Sarawak Company Income Tax in any five of the first eight years of operation and are permitted to import their factory equipment free of duty. Any person wishing to object to the making of this Order should give notice in writing of his objections and the grounds on which he relies in support of his objections to the Clerk in Councils, Council Chambers, Kuching, on or before March 20, 1963.

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries Legislation should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317), quoting reference C.R.E. 582/2/G.

INDIA

Customs Valuation of Imported Goods

THE GOVERNMENT of India have published in the *Gazette of India* a new Regulation, G.S.R.156, which defines how the value of imported goods shall be determined for Customs purposes.

Inquiries about this regulation should be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1., (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2785.), where a copy may be seen in Room 4110.

INDIA

Budget 1963-64

A PRELIMINARY notice about the Indian Budget was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 8, 1963. Full details of the changes in customs and excise duties, mentioned in that notice, are given below:

TABLE 1
Details of increases in basic Customs Duty

Items in the Tariff Schedule	Brief description of the article	Present rate of duty		Proposed rate of duty	
		Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty
Ex 15 (6)	Palm oil	45% Statutory 10% (By notification)	35% Nil	No change 20% (By notification)	No change 10%
24 and 24 (3)	Tobacco: (i) Manufactured	Rs. 37·50 per kilogram	—	Rs. 60 per kilogram	—
	(ii) Unmanufactured	Rs. 33·00 per kilogram	—	Rs. 50 per kilogram	—
27 (4) (a)	Kerosene (superior)	Rs. 101·15 per kilolitre	—	Rs. 231·27 per kilolitre	—
27 (4) (a)	Kerosene (inferior)	Rs. 85·47 per kilolitre	—	Rs. 181·27 per kilolitre	—
27 (5) (a)	High speed diesel oil	Rs. 44·55 per kilolitre or 16% *ad val.* whichever is higher, plus Rs. 287·60 per kilolitre	—	Rs. 455·90 per kilolitre	—
27 (5) (b)	Vaporizing oil	Rs. 44·70 per kilolitre or 16% *ad val.* whichever is higher, plus Rs. 266·15 per kilolitre	—	Rs. 433·90 per kilolitre	—
27 (6)	Motor spirit	Rs. 368·95 per kilolitre	—	Rs. 494·85 per kilolitre	—
27(7)(b)(1)	Diesel oil, not otherwise specified	16% *ad val.* plus Rs. 108·14 per ton	—	Rs. 230·54 per ton	—
29	Cinematograph films, not exposed	Rs. 6·60 per 100 linear metres	—	Rs. 12·00 per 100 linear metres	—
29 (1)	Cinematograph films, exposed	Rs. 1·60 per linear metre (89 nP. per linear metre by notification)	—	Rs. 1·60 per linear metre (notification cancelled). Countervailing duty will also be leviable	—
30	Paints, colours and painters' materials, not otherwise specified	50%	40%	60%	50%
30 (1)	Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process, all sorts, not otherwise specified: (a) Vat dyes (paste) (b) Coupling dyes of the naphthol groups	20%	—	50%	—
39	Rubber, raw	10%	—	20%	—
46 (3)	Cotton, raw	26 nP. per kilogram (Free by notification)	—	No change (10 nP per kilogram by notification)	—
Different items	Iron and steel articles	Different rates		Different rates, (Increase by 5% over the existing rates in general; also some specific rates rounded off to the next rupee, in addition).	
71	Hardware, ironmongery, and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified: (a) Tools	50%	—	60%	—
	(b) Others	75%	—	100%	—
72	Machinery, not otherwise specified.	15% (10% for some articles)	—	20% (15% for some articles)	—
72 (1)	Textile machinery and apparatus				
72 (2)	Printing and lithographic materials				
72 (3)	Component parts of machinery.				
73	Electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic	50%	40%	60%	50%
73 (1)	Certain specified electrical control gear and transmission gear	50%	40%	60%	50%
75	Conveyances not otherwise specified	35%	—	50%	—
75 (11)	Certain components	25%	17½%	50%	42½%
75 (12)	of motor vehicles other than motor cycles and motor scooters				
77	Instruments, apparatus and appliances other than electrical all sorts, not otherwise specified	50%	40%	60%	50%
77 (5)	Photographic instruments, apparatus and appliances	50%	40%	60%	50%
Ex 87	Asbestos, raw, including fibre	50% (Free by notification)	—	No change (25% by notification)	—
87	All other articles not otherwise specified	50%	—	60%	—

CENTRAL EXCISE

I. Changes Proposed in the Rates of Duty Under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944

A. By bill:

(a) Tobacco:

(1) Unmanufactured tobacco

Tariff Item	Unit	Existing rate of duty	Proposed rate of duty
41 (5)	Kg.	Rs. 1·20	Rs. 1·60

The existing rate of duty is being maintained for tobacco dust, which is generally used in a type of hookah tobacco by an executive notification.

(2) Manufactured tobacco – Cigarettes

Tariff Item	Units	Existing rate of duty	Proposed rate of duty
4 II (2) (i)	1,000 Cigarettes	Rs. 25·30	Rs. 34·00
(ii)	,,	Rs. 12·95	Rs. 17·00
(iii)	,,	Rs. 6·65	Rs. 8·50
(iv)	,,	Rs. 2·90	Rs. 4·20
(v)	,,	Rs. 1·30	Rs. 2·00

(b) Mineral oils:

Item	Unit	Existing effective rate of duty	Proposed effective rate of duty
(1) Motor spirit	Kilo-litre	Rs. 325·10	Rs. 410·00
(2) Kerosene: (i) Superior	,,	Rs. 79·88	Rs. 210·00

(*Continued on next page*)

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India (*Continued*)

Item	Unit	Existing effective rate of duty	Proposed effective rate of duty
(ii) Inferior	„	(by notification) Rs. 64·20	Rs. 160·00 (by notification)
(3) Refined diesel oils and vaporizing oil:			
(i) Refined diesel oils	„	Rs. 305·25	Rs. 390·00
(ii) Vapourizing oil	„	Rs. 283·95	Rs. 370·00
(4) Diesel oil not otherwise specified	Metric ton	Rs. 117·70	Rs. 195·00

(c) Vegetable Product, Paints and Varnishes, Soap

Item	Unit	Existing rate of duty	Proposed rate of duty
(1) Vegetable product	Quintal	Rs. 20·00	Rs. 32·00
(2) Paints and varnishes sub-item:			
I (1) (ii)	Kilogram	Rs. 00·70	Rs. 00·75
(3) (ii)	Quintal	Rs. 29·50	Rs. 30·50
(iv)	Litre	Rs. 0·98	Rs. 1·05
(4) (i)	Kilogram	Rs. 0·70	Rs. 0.75
(ii)	Quintal	Rs. 17·25	Rs. 19·50
(iii)	Litre	Rs. 0·56	Rs. 0·65
II (i)	„	Rs. 0·28	Rs. 0·35
III (i)	„	Rs. 1·40	Rs. 1·50
(3) Soap: Sub-item:			
I (1) (i)	Quintal	Rs. 10·35	Rs. 15·50
(ii)	,	Rs. 12·05	Rs. 18·00
(2)	„	Rs. 27·55	Rs. 37·55
(3)	„	Rs. 27·55	Rs. 37·55
II (i)	„	Rs. 8·85	Rs. 13·25
(ii)	„	Rs. 10·35	Rs. 15·50

(d) Paper – Strawboard

Tariff Item	Unit	Existing rate of duty	Proposed rate of duty
17 (5)	Kg.	15 nP	35 nP

(e) Copper and Copper Alloys

Tariff Item	Unit	Existing rate of duty	Proposed rate of duty
26A (1)	Metric ton	100	300
(2)	„	300	500

While copper ingots, bars, blocks, etc., will bear Rs. 200 per ton more, copper manufactures such as plates, sheets, circles, etc., will continue to pay the present differential duty. Simultaneously the countervailing import duty on copper ingots, etc., will be raised by an equal amount.

B. By notification:
(f) Tea

It is proposed to completely withdraw the present export duty on tea. *Per contra*, no rebate of excise duty would be payable to export teas.

(g) Vegetaole Non-essential Oils

Vegetable non-essential oils extracted with the aid of power are at present subject to a duty of excise at the rate of Rs. 110·25 per metric ton. It is now proposed to exempt completely all such oils other than processed oils.

(h) Cinematograph Films, Exposed

	Existing rate of duty	Proposed rate of duty	
		Not exceeding 3,250 metres in length	Exceeding 3,250 metres in length
Feature films, advertisement shorts and other films falling under sub-item (2) of Item No. 37, of a width of 30 mm. and higher.	nP per metre	nP per metre	nP per metre
A. Cleared within 12 months of certification			
(i) On the first 8 prints	10	10	15
(ii) On the next 12 prints	15	15	25
(iii) On the next 15 prints	20	20	35
(iv) On the next 15 prints	35	35	50
(v) On the balance	45	45	
B. Cleared after 12 months of certification	15	15	25

II. Special Duties of Excise

Special duties of excise:

(i) At 10% of the duty under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, on 12 items or sub-items.

(ii) At 20% of the duty under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, on 23 items or sub-items.

(iii) At 33⅓% of the duty under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, on 9 items or sub-items.

THE PHILIPPINES

Invoice Requirements

THE FOLLOWING summary of the invoicing procedure for goods destined for the Philippines may be of interest to British exporters:

Invoicing Procedure

Five copies of a commercial invoice or bill of sale are required for all shipments over U.S.$26 in c.i.f. value. No documentation is required for a shipment of a c.i.f. value of less than U.S.$26 but a copy of the bill of sale may be included in the package to show that the value of the contents is below that figure. According to the Tariff and Customs Act the invoice must contain particulars of:

1. The place where, the date when, the person by whom and the person to whom the articles are sold or agreed to be sold, or, if to be imported otherwise than in pursuance of a purchase, the place from which shipped, the date when, the person to whom and the person by whom they are shipped;
2. The port of entry to which the articles are destined;
3. A detailed description of the articles in customary terms or commercial designation, including the grade or quality, numbers, marks or symbols under which sold by the seller or manufacturer, together with the marks and numbers of the packages in which the articles are packed;
4. The quantities in the weights and measures of the country or place from which the articles are shipped, or in the weights and measures of the Philippines;
5. The purchase price of each item in the currency of the purchase and in the unit of the quantity in which the articles were bought and sold in the place or country of exportation, if the articles are shipped in pursuance of a purchase or an Agreement to purchase;
6. The kind of currency; whether gold, silver or paper;
7. If the articles are shipped otherwise than in pursuance of a purchase or an agreement to purchase, the value for each item in the unit of quantity in which the articles are usually bought and sold, and in the currency in which the transactions are usually made, or, in the absence of such value, the price in such currency which the manufacturer, seller, shipper, or owner would have received, or was willing to receive, for such articles if sold in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities in the country of exportation;
8. All charges upon the articles itemized by name and amount when known to the seller or shipper; or all charges by name (e.g. commission, insurance, freight, cases, containers, coverings and cost of packing) included in invoice prices when the amounts for such charges are unknown to the seller or shipper;
9. All discounts, rebates, drawbacks and bounties, separately itemized which are allowed upon the exportation of the articles, together with a statement of all internal and excise taxes applicable to the home market;
10. The current price at which same, like or similar article is offered for sale for exportation to the Philippines, on the date the invoice is prepared or the date of exportation; and
11. Any other facts deemed necessary to a proper examination, appraisement and classification of the articles which the Commissioner may require.

All commercial shipments with a c.i.f. value of more than United States $26 must also be covered by a sworn certificate of origin. The manufacturer, seller, exporter or authorized agent is required to swear to the certificate of origin before a Philippine Consular officer or other duly authorized official.

All shipments over U.S. $128 in value must be covered both by a certificate of origin and by a Philippine consular invoice duly legalized by the Philippine Embassy in London. The necessary forms can be obtained from the Philippine Embassy, Consular Section (Invoices), 9a Palace Green, London, W.8. price 1s. 5d. per set. These forms require certification by the Philippine Embassy at a cost of £3 14s. per set. The ordinary commercial invoices must also be produced to the Philippine Embassy. Copies of the consular invoice and the certificate of origin are attached to each copy of the commercial invoice. The original and fifth copy are handed to the exporter the former for sending to the consignee, the second copy is retained in the Embassy, the third is sent direct to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry named in the invoice and the fourth is sent to the Tariff Commission through the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The purchaser, manufacturer, seller, owner or agent is required to sign a declaration that the commercial invoice is correct and true in all respects and was made at the place whence the articles are exported to the Philippines; that it contains, if the articles were obtained by purchase or an agreement to purchase, a true and full statement of the date when, the place where, the person from whom the same were purchased and the purchase price and unit of quantity thereof, and of all charges thereon; and that no discounts, bounties or drawbacks are contained in the invoice except such as have been allowed thereon; and when obtained in any other manner than by purchase or an agreement to purchase, the market value or wholesale price thereof at the time of exportation to the Philippines in the principal market of the country from which exported; that such market value is the price in the unit of quantity at which the articles described in the invoice are freely offered for sale to all purchasers in said market for exportation to the Philippines, and that it is the price which the manufacturer, seller, owner or agent making the declaration would have recieved and was willing to receive for such articles when sold in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholsesale quantities, and that it included all charges thereon; that the number, weight, measurement, or quantity stated is correct and that no different invoice of the articles described has been or will be furnished to anyone.

Separate declaration forms are required for shipments of food and drug products, wines, liquors, spirits, etc. and also for insecticides, Paris greens, lead arsenates, or fungicides. The forms containing the declaration require certification by the Philippine Embassy at a cost of £1 17s. per set.

If the articles were purchased, or shipped otherwise than in pursuance of a purchase or an agreement to purchase, the declaration shall also contain a statement that the amount in the unit of quantity shown is that which was paid, or the price in the unit of quantity that the shipper would have received, or was willing to receive, for such articles, and that the currency stated in such invoices is the currency of the purchase, or in which the transaction is usually made.

In completing these forms two points should be borne in mind. The first is that British purchase tax should not be included where goods taxable in Britain are involved, since this tax does not form part of the wholesale price. The second is that all prices quoted in invoices including home market prices should, if possible, be given in United States dollars.

The Central Bank code classification number of each item should appear in the invoice and in all shipping documents. Packing lists are required, except for bulk items, and should be attached to the invoices.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel: City 5757 ext. 459).

MEXICO

Import Licensing

THE MEXICAN *Diario Oficial* recently published Decrees making goods under the following headings subject to prior import licence. The Decrees are effective on the date of their publication.

Tariff No.	Description
Published February 8, 1963.	
721.01.07	Files, triangular, of iron or steel.
721.01.08	Files, flat and half-round, of iron or steel.
721.01.98	Files n.s.m.
Published February 11, 1963.	
640.02.07	Yarn of flax of one strand in cones or skeins, provided that these do not exceed 150 turns per lineal metre.
718.10.04	Valves of synthetic resins and of common metals or their alloys, even if they are recovered inside with ebonite, oil-cloth, synthetic resins or glass, whose function is by means of the manual adjustment of a diaphragm, indentifiable by means of catalogues.
735.08.10	Mixers impelled by motor, when each one weighs from 16 to 100 kilos.
735.08.11	Mixers impelled by motor, when each one weighs more than 100 kilos, except the ones contained in the tariff 715.18.00
Published February 16, 1963.	
501,12.04	Methyl-ethyl-ketone.
501.11.12	Paradichlorobenzene.
501.15.00	Magnesium stearate.
501.15.01	Zinc stearate.
501.16.99	Organo-metallic salts n.s.m.

We're thinking of setting up in Australia

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CHILE

Amendments to Import List

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to Chile's List of Permitted Imports. The original list was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, page 50, and amendments have appeared frequently in subsequent issues.

The prior deposit categories have the following percentage equivalents: A = 10%, B = 100%, C = 200%, D = 1,000%, E = 5,000% and F = 10,000%.

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of Tax Surcharge	Category of Prior Deposit
I	1	Iron alloys	5	A
		Antimony (metallic)	5	A
		Arsenic (metallic)	5	A
		Mercury or quicksilver	10	E
		Bismuth (metallic)	5	A
		Cadmium (metallic)	5	A
		Calcium	5	A
		Cryolite (fluoride of sodium and aluminium)	5	A
		Chromite	5	A
		Chrome in ingots	5	A
		Magnesium (metallic	5	A
		Manganese (metallic)	5	A
		Molybdenum (metallic)	5	A
		Nickel, in ingots, including electrolytic	5	A
		Nickel in pellets	5	A
		Silicon (metallic	5	A
		Sodium (metallic)	5	A
		Sulphate of magnesium (crude or mineral)	5	A
		Tungsten (metallic)	5	A
		Vermiculite	5	A
		Zinc minerals and concentrates	1	A
	2	Refractory clays	5	A
		Clays and earths for filters	5	A
		Natural asphalt	5	A
		Bauxite	5	A
		Dolomite, crude or calcined	1	A
		Infusory earths	5	A
		Magnesite	5	A
		Plastic magnesite	5	A
		Mica, crude, in flakes or powder	5	A
		Talcum, in lumps or in flakes	5	A
		Fuller's earth	5	A
	4	Anthracite	1	A
		Bituminous coal	1	A
II	5	Special woods, in the rough, maple, balsa, bubinga, mahogany, zebra, cedar, cherry, erable, ash, hickory, jacaranda, janissary, walnut, elm, rosewood, teak, lignum, vitae and spruce pine (Picca Sitchensis)	5	C
	6	Sawdust, special, for packing fruit exports	5	E
		Vegetable wax (uricuri and others)	5	B
		Carnauba wax	5	B
		Cork, in the rough	5	B
		'Corozo' (Ecuadorean nut) whole or cut for making buttons	10	E
		Wood shavings impregnated with iron oxide	5	E
		American oak shavings, toasted or untoasted for importing flavours to wines and liquors	10	E
		Special wood shavings for packing fruit exports	5	E
		Peat (Sphagnum and Carex) unprocessed without additives	5	E
III	7	Natural musk	10	E
		Natural beaver	10	E
		Natural civet	10	E
		Skins of fine hair, untanned	10	E
	8	Sea sponges	20	C
		Mother of pearl, in pieces or discs, unworked	10	E
	9	Draught horses	10	C
		Merino sheep for breeding	5	A
		Sheep for slaughtering	10	C
		Birds	Free	B
		Cattle	Free	B
		Racing stallions, to be used exclusively for stud purposes	Free	B
		Goats	Free	B
		Sheep	Free	B
		Pigs	Free	B
		Cattle on the hoof for slaughter	5	A
		Dairy cattle	5	B
		Other live animals	75	C
	10	Bristles in general	20	C
		Bristles for tooth brushes, in bundles, up to 33 mm. in length	10	C
		Alpaca wool	10	C
		Sheep's wool, dirty or washed, and wool tops	Free	A
		Mohair wool	10	E
		Angora goat's hair or wool	10	E
		Camel hair	10	E
	11	Horse, sheep and goat hides, untanned	2	A
		Cattle hides, untanned	2	A
	12	Eggs, in their natural state	Free	A
		Wheat germ	10	E
		Growing plants	20	E
		Growing plants and fresh flowers to be used for scientific investigation and research	20	E
		Seeds for cereals, garden produce, forage and vegetables	5	A
		Seeds in general	50	E
		Mother or foundation seed, registered and certified	5	A
IV	14	Rice	10	E
	16	Potatoes	10	C
		Pineapples	10	Free
	17	Cocoa beans	10	D
		Burnt 'mate'	2	A
		Hops	1	A
		Tea, in bulk	2	C
	20	Agave fibre	10	E
		Cabuya	10	E
		Manila fibre	Free	E
		Sisal fibre	10	B
		Vegetable fibres – Bassini, Piassava and Union	5	B
		Henequen	10	A
		Rush	100	E
		Raffia	100	E
		Tampico (fodder grass)	5	B
		Zacaton (fodder grass)	5	B
		Copra for the food industry	2	E
	22	Tobacco, unprocessed	5	A
V	24	Pork in all forms	10	C
		Chilled, cooled and frozen beef (cover obtainable after 90 days)	5	A
	25	Edible cattle fats	5	A
		Lard	5	A
	26	Powdered milk	5	A
		Butter	Free	A
VIII	37	Cut acetate, nylon and similar fibres excepting viscose rayon	10	C
		Cut nylon fibre for tooth brushes, in bundles, up to 65 cm. in length	10	C
		Thread of cotton and linen combined for book-binding	10	C
		Nylon and similar monofilaments	30	E
	38	Coir ropes	5	B
		Manila ropes	5	B
		Ropes of synthetic fibres	5	B
	39	Special cotton ribbons for mills	20	B
		Cotton flannel for rollers	10	B
		Pure silk or nylon fabrics for stampings and screens (Clarin)	20	B
		Elastic fabrics of cotton for orthopaedic use	20	C
	44	Filtering fabrics of cotton and asbestos	5	B
IX	45 & 53	Essential oil of eucalyptus and eucalyptol for making pharmaceutical products	10	B
		Cellulose acetate and polyvinyl butyryl of a maximum of 0·6 mm. thickness for making safety glass	5	B
		Granulated cellulose acetate	5	B
		Acetone of at least 99% purity	5	B
		BHC animal disinfectants (anti-mange)	20	B
		Cocoa for de-fatted powder for the food industry and medical use	10	B
		Polystyrene high impact	5	B
		Polystyrene with fusion point of over 79°C.	5	B
	15	Activated carbon	20	B
		Casein	5	B
		Celluloid in asbestos of 1·8 to 8 mm. thickness for making spectacle frames	1	A
		Special cements in containers of one gallon or more, excepting those with a rubber base	10	C
		Thermoadhesive cements, solid, with a base of synthetic resins	20	B
		Rennet	10	B
		Natural tanning materials	2	A
	15	Emery in paste	10	A
		Sterilized gelatine	5	A
		Glycerine	5	A
		Sheets of polyester of 0·00635 mm. to 0.·254 mm. thickness	10	B
	16	Lanolin for pharmaceutical use	10	C
		Irradiated brewer's yeast	10	B
		Basic raw materials in powder, sheets or granules for the plastics industry	5	B
		Cellulose, nitrate of cohete opaque colour of a minimum thickness of 0·25 mm. for making ping pong balls	5	B
		Dry metallic oxides for electrodes	1	A
		Anodic and cathodic permutators	0	B
		Sheets of polyester of a minimum of 2 mm. thickness	10	B
		Decoating powders for aluminium and stainless steel	10	B
		Products for agriculture and cattle raising	5	E
		Powders for facilitating the removal of moulding from matrices	10	B
		Chemical analytical reagents in containers of not more than 1 Kg. or 1 litre	1	A
		Chemical coating materials for use in making radio valves	5	B
		Tallow and acid fats	0	B
		Silicones	Free	B
		Solid caustic soda	1	A
		Thermite	10	B
		Industrial yoke of egg	20	B
	46	Medicinal gums and resins	10	A
		Cola nuts and wax vomica	10	B
		Mixtures of drugs and chemical products in containers of over 5 Kg. for use in the making of pharmaceutical specialities excepting those containing more than 20% of chemical products which figure in the Prohibited List	20	A

Chile (*Continued*)

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of Tax Surcharge	Category of Prior Deposit
		Oxidized cellulose	5	A
		Crinoline	5	A
		Sterile sponge of absorbable gelatine	5	A
		Dressings (absorbent gauze), in rolls	5	A
		Umbilical ligatures	5	A
		Surgical lawn	5	A
		Adherent liquid dressings	10	B
		Bandages, ordinary	5	A
	49	Mineral lubricative oils in containers of more than 200 lt. in bulk	Free	A
		Special lubricating oil for watches, in containers up to 50 grammes	10	B
		Mineral turpentine	10	B
		Vegetable turpentine	20	B
		Artificial asphalt	Free	A
		Asphalt, liquid or diluted, with petroleum, in bulk	Free	A
		Benzine	Free	A
		Mineral wax	5	B
		Gums and resins except alkyd resins and non-saturated polyesters	10	B
		Special boiling point spirit	10	B
		Petrol solvent	10	B
		Lubricating greases	10	B
		Prepared paste for the manufacture of micro-groove gramophone records	20	E
		Diesel or fuel oil	Free	A
		Other waxes, resins, greases and industrial oils, excepting creosote	75	C
	51	Varnishes for tins for food products	Free	A
		Colouring materials and pigments excepting ultramarine blue, red lead, minimum and litharge, lithopone and oxide and/or white of lead	5	B
		Varnishes for magnetic wires	Free	A
		Colourless lacquers for making nail varnishes	50	E
		Basic rubber mixtures	10	B
		Anti-fouling paints for ships' hulls	10	B
		Paints in tubes, jars or cakes for oil, water colour or poster colours	10	E
		Inks for high velocity rotary presses	2	A
X	54	Carbon steel for tools and for making machine parts	10	B
		Steel rods of ⅜ in. or more circular cross-section, grooved surface and with a breaking resistance of more than 90 kg. per sq. millimetre	5	B
		Steel rods or rolls of circular cross-section and smooth surface, up to $\frac{3}{16}$ in. diameter, and with a breaking resistance of over 160 kg. per sq. mm.	5	B
		Steel in rods or rolls, other than circular cross-section and those of circular cross-section up to ⅜ in. diameter, with grooved or chemically-treated surface, with a breaking resistance of over 100 kg. per sq. mm.	5	B
		Special steels in all forms, i.e., those whose chemical composition contains other elements in addition to all or any of the following: carbon, manganese, sulphur, phosphorus, silicon or copper. Steels will also be considered a special when they contain any chemical compound, always provided that the copper content is more than 0·6%	10	B
		Special steels for springs	10	B
		Silicon steels of less than 1·8 watts loss per Kg.	Free	A
		Silicon steels of 1·8 or more watts loss per Kg.	10	E
		Square steel bars of more than 50 mm.	5	A
		Hexagonal bars	10	B
		Half round bars	10	B
		Flat iron bars:		
		65·5 mm. by 28·58 mm. by 6 metres.	10	B
		60·8 mm. by 28·58 mm. by 6 metres	10	B
		Flat bars of more than 100 mm. width and more than 25 mm. thickness, cold drawn	10	B
		Round bars of more than 90 mm. diameter	5	B
		Special ribbon steel of less than 0·15 mm. thickness for making razor blades	5	B
		Special steel strips for making springs	5	B
		Special steel strips for making springs, of more than 0·5% carbon	5	B
		Steel strips, hot-rolled, descaled and annealed for making piping, of 3 in. and 4 in.	5	E
		Strips, sheets, rods or sections of stainless steel.	5	B
		Leaded steel strips for making cables	20	B
		Iron for brushes (knives)	20	B
		Common tinplate	10	E
		Varnished tinplate for preserves	10	E
		Tinplate of 0·25 mm. thickness to be imported exclusively under the regime of temporary admission	Free	E
		Steel magnets	20	B
		Expanded metal of more than 3·0 mm. thickness	20	B
		Angles of unequal sides	20	B
		Angles of equal sides, of more than 12 mm. thickness and more than 80 mm. sides	10	B
		Double-contact angles for metal window frames	10	B
		Laminated sections of angles with equal sides:		
		127.0 mm. by 127·0 mm. by 9·52 mm.		
		101.·6 mm. by 101·6 mm. by 9·52 mm.		
		203·2 mm. by 203·2 mm. by 16·00 mm.		
		203·2 mm. by 203·2 mm. by 16·00 mm.		
		152·4 mm. by 152·4 mm. by 12·70 mm.	10	B
		Nautical sections	5	B
		Corrugated galvanized sheets	5	E
		Smooth galvanized sheets	5	E
		Sheets containing special alloys	10	B
		Steel sheets of 1,067 mm., 1,245 mm., and 1,651 mm. thickness of Rockwell B.70 to B.77 hardness, cold or hot rolled, without being oiled and dimensions 750 mm. by 900 mm.	5	B
		High resistance sheets	10	B
		Plates of more than 25 mm. thickness	5	B
		Chequer plates for floors and platforms	50	E
		Ferrotype plates for enamels	10	B
		Boiler plates	10	B
		Steel sheet piling	10	B
		Rods and accessories of cane or steel for cleaning and unblocking pipes	10	B
		Steel anvils of 80 kg. weight or more	10	B
		Steel anvils of less than 80 kg. weight	10	B
	55	Alloys of beryllium, copper and other metals for making matrices	10	B
		Nickel alloys in any form	10	B
		Duralumin in all forms except sections	10	B
		Strips of flexible aluminium of thickness up to 55·56 mm. (2$\frac{3}{16}$ in.) wide for making bendable Bergman-type piping	50	E
		Flexible aluminium strips and sheeting	100	E
		Strips or ribbons of aluminium, brass or tin, rectanglar sections, of 0·15 to 0·99 mm. thickness and 3 to 11·5 mm. width	20	B
		Bi-metal sheets or strips.	10	B
		Ticonium metal (lead and nickel alloy)	10	E
		Zinc, smooth, in sheets or rolls	2	A
	56	Rolled steel shape, with rectangular grooves to withstand a pull of 150 kg. per sq. mm., with cross-sections of 20 to 30 sq. mm..	5	E
		Steel wire containing at least 0·2% carbon	5	B
		Half-round steel wire	10	B
		Steel wire of rectangular cross-section	10	B
		Tinned steel wire of less than 0·4 mm. thickness	20	B
		Stainless steel wire	5	B
		Nickel wire	10	B
		Silver wire with special alloy core for soldering.	5	B
		Waved, tempered and straightened wires of phosphoric bronze or steel for making brushes	5	B
		Slags, ashes and residues containing metals or metallic compounds (hard zinc, zinc ash, used battery plates, etc.)	5	B
		Common metals in powdered form	10	B
		Lead and tin scrap	5	B
		Other metallic scrap except precious metals	5	B
		Solders and electrodes for welding with resins or fluxes, admitted under Customs Item 1227-A	10	B
		Aluminium buckets for holding nitroglycerine	10	B
	57 & 58	Chains, forged, or soldered	20	B
		Centrifugal cast iron piping in lengths of over 3 metres	20	B
		Steel tubing, with or without, seam, with or without galvanized or other coating, of extra heavy type, of API-5L and ASTM-53 specifications or their equivalents.	10	B
		Seamless steel piping with thread and coupling, API-5A specification, of 10 in. diameter or more	5	B
		Tubing of monel metal (alloy of nickel and copper)	10	B
		Steel piping and tubing, galvanized or not, with or without seam, if interior diameter of less than ⅜ in.	20	B
		Steel piping and tubing, galvanized or not, with or without seam, with exterior diameter of 4½ to 6⅝ in.	20	B
		Piping and tubing of aluminium of more than 5 in. interior diameter	10	B
		Cylinders or tubes for gas under pressure of more than 40 kg. per sq. cm. with valves and control movements	5	A
		Cylinders for gasses derived from petroleum, with a capacity of more than 150 litres of water	5	A
		Containers for products with pressure propellant (aerosol) up to 5 litres capacity	5	A
		Stapling machines for office use	20	E
		Special locks for safes	10	B
		Bearings of all kinds and their spare parts	Free	A
		Corrugated steel for export packing cases	10	B
		Porcelain spheres or dials for gas meters	10	B
		Clamps	10	B
		Tins with varnished insides to be imported only under the regime of temporary admission	Free	A
		Microbial filters for clarifying water, and their spare parts	10	B
		Flexible speedometer cables, in rolls	1	B
		Metal staples for industrial stapling machines for wire of 1 mm. diameter	10	B
		Metallic hooks mounted on cloth tape for closing garments	50	C
		Leaves of stainless steel, in the rough, hot forged, for making knives	5	B
		Sets of lids for steel drums, consisting of octagonal flanges of zinc-covered or galvanised iron or other alloys, with their corresponding stoppers, with or without rubber or metallic rings	10	B
		Taps, faucets and valves of stainless steel or other materials, with inside coatings of porcelain ceramic, neoprene rubber or similar materials.	10	B

(*Continued on next page*)

Chile (*Continued*)

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of Tax Surcharge	Category of Prior Deposit
		Metal razors	20	E
		Forming dies	10	B
		Mechanisms for swivel chairs	10	E
		Water meters – over 1 in.	10	B
		Steel pen nibs for writing and drawing	5	B
		Hard steel nails for shoemakers	10	B
		Gas burners of the catalytic refractory plate type and replacement plates	10	B
		Flow reducers	5	A
		Spare parts for water meters	10	B
		Toothed wheels for making patterns	20	B
		Seals of tin or sheet iron for safety closures for lids of drums	10	B
		Milk churns of anti-corrosive duralumin and their lids	10	B
		Stainless steel, brass or other metal cloths	10	B
		Conical turnbuckles and counter-cones for prestressed concrete	5	B
		Tubing and fittings of stainless steel	5	B
		Protected capillary tubing for temperature gauges	1	A
		Welded steel tubing, 40 mm. square and rectangular 45 mm. by 70 mm., 2 mm. thick	5	B
		'Bundy' type tubes and copper-galvanized steel strip, rolled with double seam and welded – up to 8 mm. diameter	5	B
XI	59	Cars for transporting minerals 'Granby' type, 4 and 6 metre capacity, with hydraulic tipping system, compressed air brakes and mechanism for automatically cleaning off ores and ice	5	E
		Machinery for treating ores, excepting crushers up to 500 kg. per hour and jaw crushers, bridge or single acting, from 2½ by 3½ up to 11 by 30 in.	Free	A
		Conveyor chains	Free	A
		Life-saving apparatus for mines	Free	A
		Drills for mines	Free	A
		Geological drills	Free	A
		Boring drills	Free	A
		Prospecting drills	Free	A
		Miners' lamps	Free	A
		Hard points for drilling	Free	A
		Spare parts and accessories for mining	Free	A
	60	Equipment for irrigation by aspersion, with tubing of more than 5 in. diameter, made of aluminium or light alloys, with pumps or motor pump sets of a minimum of 50 shaft H.P. and indispensable accessories, such as: suction tubing, pistons, couplings, valves, etc.	10	B
		Equipment and machinery for agriculture and livestock raising – including poultry, bees, etc.	10	B
		Manually operated flame throwers up to 5 gallons capacity for the poultry industry	5	B
		Other machines, apparatus, utensils and tools for agriculture	10	B
		Pressure tanks for controlled fermentations of wines, made of steel with an insoluble infusible and durable interior lining and their accessories	5	B
	61	Accessories, not specified, for tractor shovels, bulldozers, power shovels, motor graders, cement batchers, drag and self-propelled scrapers and ditch diggers	Free	B
		Lifts and hoists and their accessories	50	E
		Lifts and accessories, except cages and doors, counterweight rails, fittings and ventilators	5	B
		Concrete mixers of more than 16 cu. ft. capacity	1	B
		Acceleration pumps	20	B
		Pumps and motor-pump units for concrete	20	B
		Compressors and implements for air-conditioning	100	E
		Equipment, machinery, elements and their spare parts for prestressed concrete structures	1	B
		Pneumatic equipment for drainage services	5	B
		Equipment for curing concrete	1	B
		Equipment for building construction using sliding models	1	B
		Tunneling equipment	1	B
		Equipment for asphalt paving (including reconditioned or used machinery)	1	B
		Jacks for stretching cables (pre-stressed concrete)	1	B
		Floating cranes (including used machines)	1	B
		Machines for making pavements	1	B
		Stucco and plastering machines	5	B
		Machinery and tools for rock excavations	1	B
		Pile drivers	1	B
		Motor levellers	1	B
		Pullshovels	1	B
		Bulldozers	1	B
		Power shovels	1	B
		Crushing and grading plants for gravel and constructional materials	1	B
		Cement proportioners	1	B
		Road rollers	1	B
		Road rippers	1	B
		Towing and self-propelling scrapers	1	B
		Concrete vibrators of more than 6,000 vibrations per minute	1	B
		Immersion type concrete vibrators	1	B
		Ditch diggers	1	B
		Wheat de-huskers	75	C
		Machines for shelling, grading and selecting peas	5	B
		Machines for dehydrating fruits	5	B
		Tin seaming machines	5	B
		Rubbing lining inserters for tins	5	B
		Equipment for shaping tins	5	B
		Guillotines for cutting sheets	5	B
		Ovens for drying lids	5	B
		Hoisting engines (winches) excepting those on the Prohibited List	5	B
		Fruit and tomato washing machines	5	B
		Filling machinery for tinned preserves	5	B
		Machinery for making cardboard boxes	10	B
		Pasteurising machinery	10	B
		Roller drying machinery for milk products, with conveyor and screening system	1	B
		Code embossing machines for tins	5	B
		Rotary disc wheat milling machines	10	B
		Tomato strainers and refiners	5	B
		Fruit peelers	5	B
		Lipping machinery for tins	5	B
		Combined lipping and reinforcing machinery for tins	5	B
		Punchers for tins	5	B
		Hydraulic, eccentric and friction presses	5	B
		Flour recoverers	10	B
		Crimpers of caps	5	B
		Olive selectors	5	B
		Fruit selectors and graders	5	B
		Equipment, machinery, materials and spare parts for prospecting and drilling for, and production and refining of petroleum	Free	A
		Machinery for sealing tins	5	B
		Socket punches	75	C
		Antiacid pumps for pulp and sand	10	B
		Deep well pumps with motor on the surface	10	B
		Deep well pumps with submerged motor	10	B
		Transmission chains	Free	A
		Equipment, machinery and apparatus for the electrification of the country	Free	A
		Rectilinear hand knitting machines with two rows of needles and seven or more needles per inch	30	C
		Equipment, elements and their spares for storage plants for petroleum fuels	5	B
		Fibre discs and rawlplugs	20	B
		Gas meters of over 250 cu. ft. capacity	10	B
		Paste packings	Free	A
		Moulds for small domestic industry	20	B
		Prepared agate stones for industrial use	Free	A
		Equipment, apparatus and elements for professional divers and their spare parts	1	A
		Emery stones	1	A
		Light line and screw pulleys	50	C
		Spare parts for equipment, machinery, cranes, tackle and wheeled carriers for loading, unloading and stacking goods	Free	A
		Spare parts for equipment, machinery and elements for the constructional industry	Free	A
		Spare parts for tools	5	A
		Spare parts for domestic sewing machines	Free	B
		Spare parts for domestic refrigerators, including thermostats	10	B
		Spare parts and accessories for industry	Free	A
		Wheels of wrought iron, nickel steel or horizontal plastic or rubber, and stamped wheels or those of stainless steel, with or without solid rubber or semi-pneumatic tyres, of more than 10 in. diameter	10	
		Wooden plug (dowell) making apparatus	20	B
		Open units and compressors for industrial and commercial refrigerators, from ¼ h.p. upwards	20	B
		Sealed units for domestic refrigerators	20	B
		Sealed units for refrigeration or air-conditioning of ¼ h.p. or more	20	B
	62	Screw feeders for burning fine coal (upward feed) with capacity up to 520 kg. of fine coal per hour, without automatic controls, their accessories and spare parts	20	B
		Other feeders, of types not specified, their accessories and spare parts	Free	B
		Nozzles for Bray type burners	10	B
		'V' transmission belts, perforated or in links, in rolls	Free	A
		Conveyor belts and flat transmission belts, not specified, excepting those which figure in the Prohibited List	5	A
		Electric generating sets	20	B
		Explosion and internal combustion engines	10	B
		Other electric motors, not specified, excepting those which appear on the Prohibited List	10	B
		Special patches for repairing transmission belts	Free	A
		Cast iron pistons	Free	A
		Spare parts for boilers excepting those for sectional boilers	Free	B
		Spare parts for explosion and internal combustion engines	Free	A
		Spare parts for electric motors	Free	A
		Spare parts for steam or water turbines	Free	A
		Water or steam turbines	Free	B
		Joints for transmission belting excepting 'Clipper' and 'Alligator' types	Free	A
	63	Insulators for tensions over 15,000 volts	1	A
		Wires:		
		Wire for electrical use, not specified, excepting those types which figure in the Prohibited List	1	A
		Wires and strips for electrical resistances	5	A

Chile (*Continued*)

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of Tax Surcharge	Category of Prior Deposit
		Bulbs:		
		Discharge lamps for mercury, sodium or other vapours, without incandescent filaments to function with ballast, over 80 watts	2	A
		Projection bulbs, exciters and framers	20	C
		Other types of bulbs, not specified, excepting those which figure on the Prohibited List	20	C
		Electrical apparatus and material for explosion-proof installations in explosive gas atmospheres, including rigid steel ducts	5 5	B
		60-element batteries and accumulators for electric stations	1	A
		Cables:		
		Cables for tensions over 5,000 volts	1	A
		Cables and cords with special sheathing or with special steel cable incorporated to withstand tensile stresses	20	A
		Other cables and cords for electrical use, excepting those which are on the Prohibited List	20	B
		Switches for making electric utensils, such as floor polishers, juice extractors, refrigerators and electric cookers	50	C
		Automatic changers for batteries for protection systems for electric plants	1	B
		Tapes and sheathings for electrical use of types not specified, excluding those which appear on the Prohibited List	10	B
		Static condensers and automatic disconnectors, with their accessories for high tension	Free	B
		Graphite electrodes	Free	B
		Basic elements for electric fences	Free	B
		Electric generators and convertors	1	B
		Knife switches for earthing 12,000 volt lines	1	B
		Strips of fusible metals, not specified	20	B
		Complete interior parts for mercury, sodium or other vapour lamps, or their pieces and parts, including floating solenoid transformers, transformers, filters, condensers and ballast	20	D
		Electric meters	10	A
		Selenium plates and diodes of silicon and germanium	5	B
		Spare parts for electric apparatus and machinery	1	B
		Transformers:		
		Instrument transformers	1	B
		Submergible power transformers	Free	B
		Voltage transformers, over 1,500 KVa., and service tensions of 12,000 volts or more	Free	B
		Static or rotary transformers for the continuous regulating of tensions	Free	B
		Blocks of carbon, graphite or coppered graphite	20	B
		Insulating brick material of a minimum of 20 KV/mm. dielectric strength and minimum flash point of 200°C.	20	B
		Insulating materials (electric) in sheets or rolls of vulcanized fibre, cotton presspahn fishpaper, pertinax grades cambric, universal and Imperial	5	B
		Fluorescent tubes, not specified, excepting straight ones of 15 to 40 watts, daylight white, cold and warm white and coloured	20	C
		Copperweld rods of 8·25 mm. diameter or larger	5	B
XII	64	Railway axle grease boxes, excluding the bearings	10	A
		Cast railway wheel centres	10	A
		Railway couplings, excepting the damper mechanism	10	A
		Control mechanisms and lenses for urban traffic signals and special portable equipment	1	A
		Railway coach corridor connections	1	A
		Locomotives for mines	Free	A
		Railway material and spare parts, excepting those items which figure on the Prohibited List	1	A
		Railway wagon brake rodding and iron shoes	10	A
		Special railway screws, spikes and bolts	10	A
	65	Iron buoys	75	C
		Special nails for boat-builders	5	A
		Cleats	20	A
		Dredgers (including used machines)	1	A
		Shackles	20	B
		Hawser thimbles	20	B
		Instruments and elements required for safe navigation: radio-goniometers, radar, log lines, compasses, dividers, fathometers, sounding leads, life-belts and spare parts in general for navigation material	Free	A
		Harbour and ocean-going tugs	Free	A
	66	Trailers, without hoppers, but with cardan shaft, differential, brakes and two driving wheels for connecting up to power take-offs of tractors or other vehicles	5	B
		Rubber battery cases	1	A
		Fire-engines, material, spare parts and accessories for putting out fires	Free	A
		Fire hoses	Free	A
		Material for repairing tubeless tyres	10	B
		Tipping mechanisms for transport vehicles	10	B
		Tyres with steel mesh reinforcement for lorries, bases, trailers and machinery	1	A
		Tyres and inner tubes for tractors	2	A
		Patches for repairing tyres and inner tubes, ready for use, and interchangeable threads with metallic cords for tyres	5	B
		Pieces and parts for making tractors	75	C
		Spare parts for taximeters	Free	A
		Plastic separators for batteries	10	B
		Taximeters	10	B
		Tractors, tracked	Free	B
		Tractors, wheeled	Free	B
		Tyres for track-racing bycycles	20	B
		Valves for inner tubes	20	B
		Single-seater vehicles, with or without motors, for invalids	5	A
		Manual controls for invalids' vehicles	5	B
XIII	67	Asbestos in other forms, not specified	10	B
		Cement	50	B
		Vitreous compositions	10	B
		Enamels and frits	5	B
		Colloidal clay	5	B
		Material with a base of asbestos, cotton, linen, hemp, jute in combination with rubber, metal (brass, lead and steel), lubricating, grease or mica, and of cotton, hemp or jute, without any additional material, twisted and/or plaited (woven) for making packings	10	B
		Mica in sheets or leaves	10	B
		Opaquing materials	10	B
		White fibrous silicate of magnesium (asnestina)	10	B
	68	Glass ampoules for the pharmaceutical industry	20	B
		Articles of refractory material for industrial uses	20	B
		Blanks for making optical lenses	1	A
		Microscopic glass spheres for use in making reflecting luminous paints	5	B
		Glass fibre of special composition, commonly known as Silicone or Verranne, up to 8 microns diameter, spun or woven, for reinforcing plastic articles of polyester and similar materials	5	B
		Antiacid bricks and their mortars	Free	B
		Clay bricks containing 50% or more of alumina and the materials for making their mortars	Free	B
		Bricks of 96% or more silicon and materials for their mortars	Free	B
		Basic refractory bricks (magnesite, chromite, phosphoresite, chrome-magnesite) and materials for their mortars	Free	B
		Waterproof sandpaper, in sheets	20	B
		Refractory material with a base of silcon carbide (carborundum) with a minimum of 85% silicon	Free	B
		Tubing of borosilicate glass and jointings and accessories for them	10	B
		Tubes of neutral glass, calibrated for making hypodermic ampoules	5	B
		Tubes and rods of lead glass	5	B
		Neutral glass, calibrated for making hypodermic ampoules	5	B
	69	Small strips of cedarwood up to 20 cms. long, by 5 to 7 cm. wide and 5 to 7 mm. thick	20	C
	72	Apparatus of rubber and plastic material for pouring corrosive acids and dissolvent liquids, excepting hoses	20	B
		Parapet supports of synthetic rubber for pre-stressed concrete beams	5	B
		Rubber cones for traffic directors	5	B
		Flexible rubber containers of over 200 litres capacity for storing materials and material for their repair	10	B
		Acetate filters for use in cigarette manufacture	10	B
		Rubber gloves, 100% neuter, for electricians	10	B
		Gutta-percha ribbons	10	B
		Flexible rubber tubing for oil or petrol with protective metallic sheathing and intermediate insulating fabric, in rolls	1	B
		Apparatus for colostomy	10	B
		Filiform tapers	10	B
		Pressure cushions	10	B
		Medical rubber finger stalls	10	B
		Insufflators for hypodermic use	10	B
		Ear syringes	10	B
		Vaginal syringes	10	B
		Bulbs for sphygmomanometers	10	B
		Breast relievers	10	B
		Oxygen bags	10	B
		Vulcanized rubber sheets, without cloth insets for offset printing	20	C
		Inflatable moulds for making pre-stressed concrete conduits	5	B
		Rubber and/or plastic catheters	10	B
		Rubber stoppers 100% neuter for insulin	10	B
		Sausage skins of plastic material, in sleeves or pieces, up to 6 in. diameter	10	B
		Neutral rubber transfusion tubes	10	B
		Rubber tubing for draining	10	B
	75	Boxes of corrugated cardboard of 275 lb. or more tested resistance, exclusively for importation under the regime of temporary admission	Free	A
		Cardboard impregnated with bakelite or other substances for making negatives for cliches	20	C
		Cardboard for Jacquard machines, with or without guide perforations, with or without design perforations	5	B
		Cardboard of fir pulp for cards for accounting machines	5	B
		Presspahn type cardboard and similar types	5	B

(*Continued on next page*)

Chile (*Continued*)

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of Tax Surcharge	Category of Prior Deposit
		Vulcanized fibre	20	B
		Vegetable fibre for making suitcases and spare parts for textile machinery	20	B
		Separators for packing eggs	5	B
		Tape gummed on both sides for sticking cliches	20	B
		Baryted paper	10	B
		'Couche' paper and paper for transferring photogravure, for use in printing	10	C
		Transparent adhesive tapes, Scotch tape and similar types	75	C
		Wrapping paper for fresh fruit exports, of less than 28 grams per sq. metre, lithographed and impregnated with insulating substances, to enter the country exclusively under the regime of temporary admission	Free	A
		Special paper for mortgage and Government bonds	10	A
		Gelatine paper for making photographic paper	10	C
		Manilla paper – 100% cellulose	20	C
		Cigarette paper in bobbins of not more than 80 mm. width and in books with leaves smaller than 50 mm. by 80 mm.	10	B
		Newsprint and paper for magazines	75	C
		Wattman drawing paper	10	B
		Paper for packing explosives, to enter the country exclusively under the regime of temporary admission	1	A
		Paper for machines for reproducing documents, excepting those used in photography and heliography	20	B
		Dobby paper	1	B
		Paper for use in laboratories, for dialysis	10	B
		Parchment for spinning machines	10	B
		Simplex paper, to be imported exclusively by the transfer making industry	20	C
		Kraft sisal paper for curing concrete pavements	20	C
		Transparent paper for drawing	20	C
		Cardboard cylinders of 10 in. diameter, with lids, for packing cellophane paper	20	C
	76	Transfers which can be glazed, not the water sliding type, to be applied at high temperatures	10	C
		Newspapers	2	A
		Religious prints and rosaries	10	E
		Sheet music	Free	B
		Scientific and technical magazines	Free	A
		Cards printed with ferromagnetic ink, for electronic accounting machines	10	B
	78	Industrial diamonds in all forms	10	B
		Sapphire and diamond points for making needles for record players	Free	B
		Spare parts for sporting chronometers and chronographs	10	B
		Spare parts for pocket and wrist watches and alarm clocks	10	B
		Spare parts for control clocks and time registering apparatus	10	B
	79	Hypodermic needles	5	A
		Apparatus and instruments for topography, planimeters and pantographs	10	B
		Orthopaedic apparatus, elements for the external correction of alterations in the human organism and their spare parts	10	B
		X-ray apparatus	10	B
		Apparatus, utensils and tools for analytical, scientific and industrial laboratories	5	B
		Aerometers with A.P.I. graduation	10	B
		Densimeters with A.P.I. graduation	10	B
		Hydrometers with A.P.I. graduation	10	B
		Optical goods	10	B
		Automatic weighing machines with spherical or horizontal luminous dial, with or without printed recording of the weight, of 50 kg. capacity or more	10	C
		Arms of 16 in. or more for professional record players; turntables for professional use of 16 in. diameter or more with 4-pole motor statically and dynamically balanced, and their spare parts	1	C
		Spools for typewriter ribbons	20	B
		Ribbons of carbon paper for electric typewriters, in rolls, up to 10 mm. wide	10	C
		Endless and seamless ink ribbons for cash registering machines	10	B
		Bifocal lenses with optical graduation	10	B
		Film slides for educational purposes in colour or black and white, with metallic or cardboard frames, with or without glass, up to 9 x 12 cm. in dimension, with explicative title	20	C
		Electro-optic equipment and component parts, graduated precision rods, with slide mechanism for marking cards	10	B
		Equipment, apparatus and instruments for measuring and controlling temperatures, pressures, humidity, gases, speed, work, etc.	5	B
		Replacement equipment for radio stations	1	B
		Electronic equipment for the collective teaching of languages or other subjects	10	B
		Mechanical equipment for printing cards, for attachment to weighing machines of more than 1,500 kg.	10	B
		Carbide reamers	10	B
		Dentist's steel burr drills	10	B
		Gelatine for making photographic paper	5	B
		Magnetic ribbon tape recorders, high fidelity, with high precision mechanism for professional use, costing not less than U.S. $350 f.o.b. per unit and accessories and ancillary apparatus for the same	10	C
		Hypodermic syrings	10	B
		Maps and plans	10	B
		Machines, apparatus and their spare parts, tools and utensils for the medical and veterinary sciences	5	B
		Machines, apparatus and their spare parts, utensils and materials for dental use	10	B
		Note counting machines	100	E
		Electric and electronic accounting machines	100	E
		Franking machines	100	E
		Address-printing, duplicating and offset print duplicating machines	100	E
		Basic materials for making radio valves: Wire for filaments, heaters and grids, anodes and cathodes, electronic guns for kinescopes, internal connections and supports, discs and sheets of mica with perforations, getters and gas absorbers, grids, stem and base connections, glass envelopes	1	B
		Models, designs and patterns for teaching	5	A
		Parts for making automatic indistrial weighing machines: Spherical heads, clock system, precision and automatic mechanism, special steel knives, their bearings and special steel rods (interchangeable bearing systems and intermediate pieces for the base mechanism) and rods of special steel between the clock and the platform	5	B
		Cinematograph films and cinema publicity material	20	C
		Photographic films, in rolls of 100 to 150 feet	2	B
		Virgin 16 and 35 mm. film	10	B
		Photographic plates and films	10	C
		Slide rules	10	C
		Carbons for cinema projectors	20	B
		Spare parts for X-ray apparatus, accessories and material	5	B
		Spare parts for topographical instruments, planimeters and pantographs	10	B
		Spare parts of electronic flash apparatus	10	B
		Spare parts of apparatus, utensils and tools for scientific analytical laboratories and industries	10	B
		Spare parts for photographic copiers	10	B
		Spare parts of equipment, apparatus and instruments for measuring and controlling temperature, humidity, gases, speed, work, etc.	Free	B
		Spare parts for radiocommunication stations, radio amplification and receiving sets, excepting tubes	5	B
		Spare parts of tape recorders	10	C
		Spare parts of office machinery with perforated card systems	10	C
		Spare parts of address-printing, duplicating and offset print duplicating machines	10	B
		Spare parts of cheque writing machines	10	B
		Spare parts of cash registers, typewriters, calculating, accounting and statistical machines	Free	B
		Spare parts for radio broadcasting stations	1	B
		Transmitters, receiving sets and telephonic and telegraphic material in general	1	B
		Drawing utensils: set squares, instruments and instrument sets for line drawing	10	C
	80	Artistic pieces made abroad by Chileans	10	B
	81	Hooks and harpoons for fishing, their parts and spares, including time fuses	1	A
		Accessories for making toys – springs, mechanisms, musical attachments and eyes	10	C
		Staples for industrial stapling machines of 8·5 mm. or more height	20	B
		Fire extinguishers, not specified, excepting those which figure on the prohibited list, their charges, accessories and spare parts	10	B
		Plastic or aluminium floats for fishing nets	10	B
		Lithographic pencils for photolithography	10	C
		Lines and casts of artificial fibres for the fishing industry	1	A
		Samples of industrial fabrics in bound books, to be used as models for reproduction by local industry	10	A
XIV	82	Gold and platinum, unworked, in powder, sheets, wire, liquid or other forms for industrial or dental use (excepting those included in Group 45 of the Customs Tariff)	10	B
		Silver in powder, sheets or liquid for industrial and/or dental use (excepting those included in Group 45 or the Customs Tariff)	10	B

ANTIGUA

Consumption Tax

THE GOVERNMENT of Antigua under Ordinance No. 1 of 1963 has imposed a tax of 2½ per cent. on goods imported for local use or consumption. There are certain exemptions, details of which may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

GRENADA

Purchase Tax

THE GOVERNMENT of Grenada Ordinance No. 30 of 1962 repeals Ordinance No. 26 of 1961 which instituted a system of purchase tax on certain items (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962, page 476). Purchase Tax on motor vehicles now called the Motor Vehicles Tax remains at the rates shown below:

1. Private motor car, taxi, rented car:
    (a) Not exceeding 3,100 lbs.– 7½ per cent.
    (b) Exceeding 3,100 lbs.– 10 per cent.
2. Goods vehicles (excluding a motor vehicle of an MGW exceeding 4,480 lbs., which is so constructed as to show that its primary purpose is the carriage or haulage of goods merchandise or other loads)– 10 per cent.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

UNITED STATES

Tariff Rate Quota on Some Fish

THE UNITED STATES Treasury Department have announced that the quantity of fish of the following description which may be imported for consumption during the calendar year 1963 at the reduced rate of duty of 1⅞ cents per pound will be 24, 874, 871 pounds: cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and rosefish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), filleted, skinned, boned, sliced or divided into portions, not specially provided for.

Imports in excess of this quantity will be dutiable at the full rate of 2½ cents per pound.

JAMAICA

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE LIST of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* April 28, 1961, page 1044) is further amended by deleting item 65 and substituting the following:

65. Mechanical Equipment for the cutting, reaping or loading of sugar-cane and bananas.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

PERU

Patents, Trade Marks and Similar Regulations

AN ENGLISH translation is now available of the part of the Regulations to the Peruvian Law of Industrial Promotion (Law No. 13270 of November 30, 1959) which deals with patents, trade marks, designs and unfair competition.

The translation, together with a translation of Law No. 13270, may be inspected in the Patent Office Library Annex, Chancery House, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Further Translations of EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of the EEC Regulations are now available from H. M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and Branches:

Regulation No. 159	adjusting and laying down sluice-gate prices for poultry eggs in shell and live and slaughtered poultry and fixing the amount of the levies in the case of third countries in respect of poultry eggs in shell, live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes weight per head and slaughtered poultry.
Regulation No. 161	laying down afresh the sluice-gate price and the amount of the levies in respect of shelled eggs and egg yolk of farmyard poultry suitable for food purposes, fresh, preserved, dried or sweetened.

FRANCE

Global Quota for Coal

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of January 26, 1963, announced the opening, for the first half-year of 1963, of a quota for the import of coal (Tariff No. 27-01) originating in and imported from the countries of the convertible franc zone, with the exception of Albania, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Poland and the U.S.S.R. Imports will be affected by the *Association technique de l'importation charbonniere, 149 rue de Longchamp, Paris 16e.*

Applications for import licences may be submitted to the *Service des Autorizations commerciales, Direction des relations economiques exterieures, 8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris, 9e,* from January 26 onwards, when they will be examined as and when they are received.

The same *Journal Officiel* announced the opening of a quota for the import of petroleum products (listed below) originating in the countries of the convertible franc zone, with the exception of Albania, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Poland and the U.S.S.R.

Tariff No.	Description
27-09 A	Crude petroleum.
27-10 A I a 1	Aviation spirit.
27-10 B I a, II a, III a	Gas oil, domestic and light fuel oil.
27-10 B V, 34-03 A I	Lubricating oils and lubricants.
27-13 B II, 34-04 B	Waxes.
27-14 B	Petroleum coke.
38-14 B I and miscellaneous (1)	Lubricating additives (dopes) and raw materials for their manufacture.
27-13 B III a	Raw materials (semi-finished products): Paraffin residues (slack wax and scale wax).
Miscellaneous (1)	Miscellaneous petroleum products.

(1) Importers should indicate on their licence applications the Tariff No. of the goods they wish to import.

Import licence applications may be submitted to the *Direction des relations economiques exterieures, Service des Autorisations commercials* (*importations*), *8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris, 9e,* from January 26 onwards, when they will be examined as and when they are received.

The French text of these notices may be seen at the Export Service Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Global Quota for Dried Figs

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of March 4, 1963, published the following addition to the notice concerning the import of dried figs which appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of February 27, 1963, and the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 8, 1963:

> 'Licences will be valid only up to May 31, 1963; this limited period of validity will be indicated on the licences.'

Electrical Equipment

PARAGRAPH 3 of the notice forbidding the manufacture, installation and sale of certain electrical equipment published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 8, 1963, page 590, should be amended to read as follows:

> 'Refrigeration equipment for domestic or professional use, which cannot function on 220 volts A.C. (mono-phase) or 220/380 volts three-phase current with or without the use of a transformer, is also subject to the provisions of the decree.'

ITALY

Anti-dumping Legislation

THE ITALIAN *Gazetta Ufficiale* of February 12 published the text of the new Law (No. 39 of January 11) against dumping of goods. This will be interpreted as applying to goods imported at less than the comparable price ruling for commercial transactions in the exporting country, and to goods which in the producing country benefit from premiums or subsidies.

A Commission is set up under this law to determine whether such imports cause or threaten substantial damage to national production.

(*Continued on next page*)

Italy (*Continued*)

In such cases, a Compensation Tax may be applied at such a rate as to make up the difference in price.

An English translation of the law may be seen in Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.45, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, ext 457).

Tariff Changes

Consequent upon the modifications in the Common External Tariff agreed by the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community on December 3, 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 11, page 123) and as a result of the latest GATT negotiations, various changes have been made in the Italian tariff, and published in Presidential Decree No. 1827 of December 26, 1962. They apply to the period January 1 to June 30, 1963. Certain adjustments have also been made to the Tariff Headings.

Article 1

Suspension and reduction of duties on iron and steel products on imports from non-member countries of the European Coal and Steel Community:

(a) Customs duty at the rate of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* for pig iron and cast iron in pigs, blocks, lumps and similar forms, containing weight from 0·3 per cent. to 1 per cent. inclusive of titanium and from 0·5 per cent. to 1 per cent. inclusive of vanadium (tariff heading Ex 73.01);

(b) Customs duty at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, subject to observance of the rules and conditions to be laid down by the Minister for Finance, for iron or steel coils for re-rolling, not clad, of a width of under 1·5 metres (sub-heading No. 73.08 a 1 in the Tariff), within the limits of a quota of 30,000 tons reserved for firms not equipped with steelmaking plant but equipped with plant for cold-rolling coils for the production of cold-rolls, sheets, wholly or partly intended for the manufacture, with the firm's own plant, of tinned strip or zinc-coated or lead-coated sheets;

(c) Suspension of Customs duty, within the limits of a quota of 1,500 tons and subject to observance of the rules and conditions to be laid down by the Minister for Finance, for sheets and plates known as 'electric' with a loss in watts per kg. not exceeding 0·75 watt, whatever their thickness – sheets and plates with uniform crystal arrangement (sub-headings Nos. 73.01 a 1 and 73.15 b 6 alpha 1 in the Tariff);

(d) Suspension of Customs duty, within the limits of a quota of 2,000 tons, of high carbon steel rod, simply hot-rolled, of a diameter between 4·5 and 6 millimetres and of a carbon content between 0·62 per cent. and 0·74 per cent. for use in the manufacture of tyres. Tariff No. ex 73.15A IV b.

Article 5

The following duty-free quotas from non-EEC countries are announced for the period January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963.

(a) a quota of 65,000 tons of semi-chemical wood-pulp, destined for the manufacture of paper (sub-heading ex 47.01-A-II of the Tariff);

(b) a quota of 730,000 tons of chemical pulp, destined for the manufacture of paper (sub-headings ex 47.01-BI-a-2; ex 47.01-B-I-b-2-cc; ex 47.01-B-II-a-2; ex 47.01-B-II-b-2-cc of the Tariff);

(c) a quota of 23,750 tons of chemical pulp, destined for the manufacture of cellulose wrapping (sub-headings ex 47.01-B-1-a-2; ex 47.01-B-I-b-2-cc; ex 47.01-B-II-a-2; ex 47.01-B-II-b-2-cc of the Tariff).

The changes in Tariff rates in respect of imports from non-EEC countries affect only those headings listed below. In some cases textual amendments have been made to the Tariff.

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Duty Suspensions and Reductions

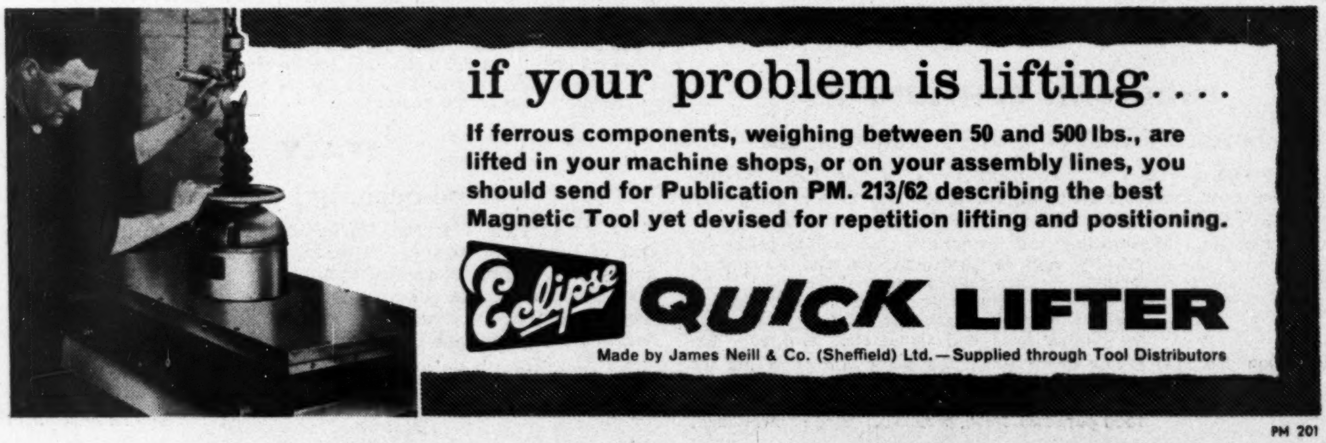
In Presidential Decree No. 1828 of December 26, 1962, Italy gives effect to the EEC Commission's decisions on the total and partial suspension of Customs Duty in respect of a large number of those products (mainly in chapters 29, 38 and 39), a list of which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 18, pages 176/177.

The Italian text of these Decrees is available in Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.45, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, to whom all inquiries should be addressed. Tel. City 5757, Ext. 457.

NORWAY

Trade Marks Regulations in Norway

AN ENGLISH translation of the Norwegian Trade Marks Regulations is now available and may be inspected in the Patent Office Library Annex, Chancery House, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.



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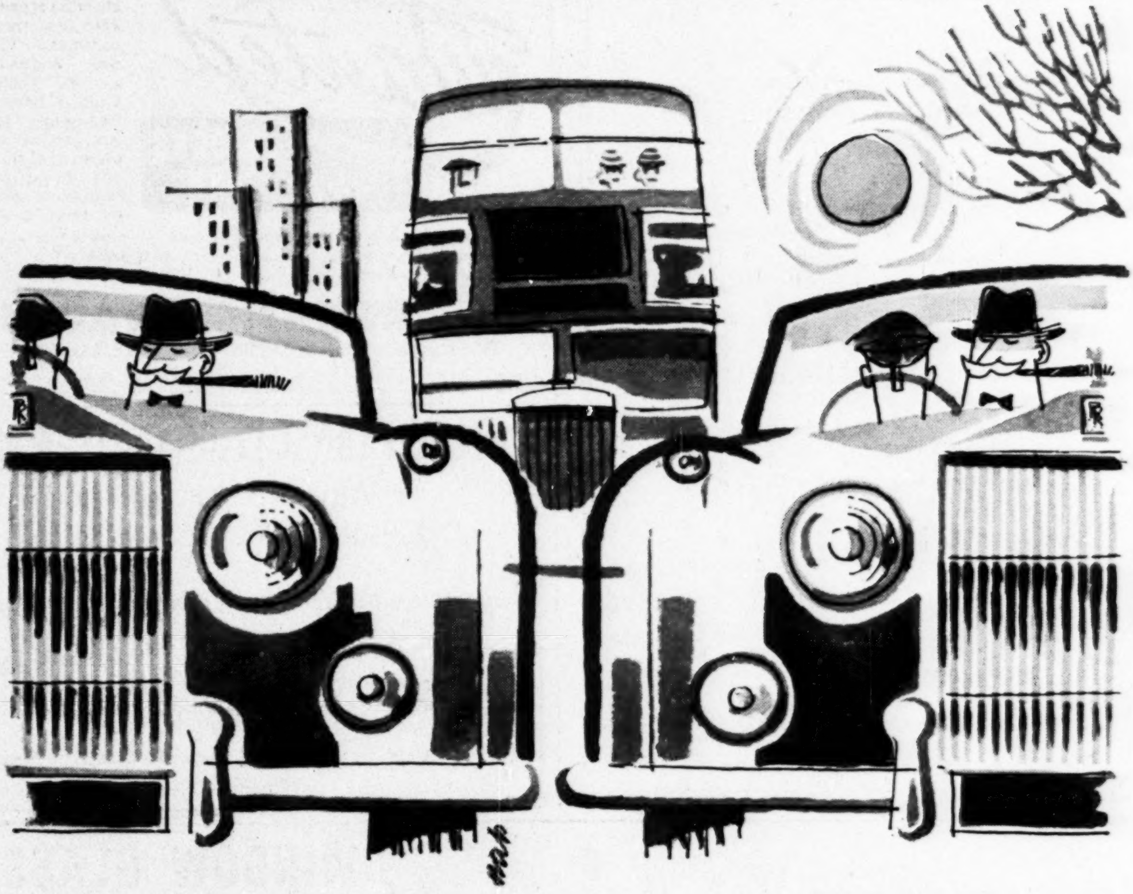
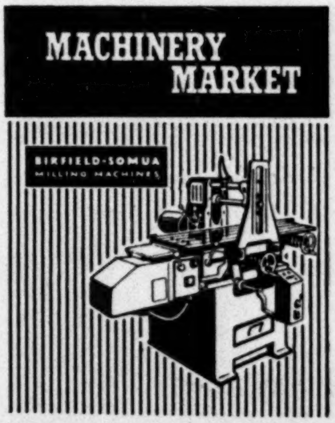


which one got the contract?



Like peas in a pod these two but one of them has just landed a coveted contract.

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MALTA

Customs Tariff Changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Import and Export Duties (Amendment) Act, 1963, which is effective from February 23, 1963, and which provides for the following additions to the Malta Customs Tariff:

Second Schedule: Table of *Ad Valorem* Duties

Article	Empire Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
Casings (sausage) made of synthetic materials	Free	14%
Under the heading 'Materials for industry, which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are imported exclusively for use in industrial processes or for incorporation in locally manufactured articles, the following:'		
Fatty amides:		
(a) imported for the manufacture of detergents and containing not less than 75 per cent. active ingredients when in solid form	Free	10%
(b) imported for industrial purposes other than the manufacture of detergents	Free	10%
Potassium nitrate	Free	10%
Pitch fibre pipes; fittings such as bends, tees and angles made of pitch fibre or plastic materials	12%	26%
Seasoning materials, for the local manufacture of sausages	Free	10%

FINLAND

Postal Strike

THE POSTAL SERVICE to and from Finland is suspended as a result of a strike by the Finnish Post Office Staff (as stated briefly in last week's *Board of Trade Journal*, page 584). Exporters are advised not to post to Finland until further notice and they are reminded that the Commercial Department of the British Embassy are no longer receiving or able to send letters to firms.

The International Telephone Service is still working, however, and firms wishing to contact the Embassy urgently, may like to telephone Helsinki 12574, between 0700 and 1500 hours, Greenwich Mean Time.

Exporters experiencing special difficulties should communicate with the Commercial Relations Department of the Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2621 or 2368).

SPAIN

Further Liberalization of Trade

SPAIN'S Seventh Liberalization List was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 20, 1962 (*pages* 153-157). The Spanish authorities, on March 1, 1963 published another small list of liberalized goods which is reproduced below.

Liberalized goods may be freely imported without import licence provided they originate in, and proceed from, the countries listed in the Annex below. Imports are to be made under a 'Declaration of Importation of Liberalized Goods' which the importers must make on the official form.

Additions to Liberalization List

Tariff No.	Goods	Effective Date
01.02 B 1	Fighting bulls	April 1, 1963
01.04 A 2	Live animals of the sheep species	April 1, 1963
01.04 B	Live animals of the goat species	April 1, 1963
01.06 D	Other live animals; others	April 1, 1963
03.01	Fish, fresh (live or dead) chilled or frozen	April 1, 1963
08.03	Figs, fresh, or dried	April 1, 1963
08.10	Fruits (whether or not cooked) preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar	April 1, 1963
08.11	Fruit, provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions but not specially prepared for immediate consumption	April 1, 1963
08.12	Fruit, dried, other than that falling within headings 08.01 to 08.05 inclusive	April 1, 1963
11.06	Flour and meal of sago and of manioc, arrowroot, salep and other roots and tubers falling within heading 07.06	April 1, 1963
12.10	Mangolds, swedes, fodder, roots, hay, lucerne, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products	April 1, 1963
13.03 A 2	Vegetable saps and extracts, liquorice	April 1, 1963
13.03 A 3	Vegetable saps and extracts, hops	April 1, 1963
13.03 A 4	Vegetable saps and extracts, others	April 1, 1963
14.05 B	Vegetable products not elsewhere specified and included; others	April 1, 1963
25.01	Common salt (including rock salt, sea salt and table salt); pure sodium chloride; salt liquors, sea water	April 1, 1963
27.02	Lignite and its agglomerates	April 1, 1963
28.20 B	Aluminium hydroxide	January 1, 1964
29.42 D	Caffein and its salts	January 1, 1964
31.04	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, potassic	July 1, 1963
36.07	Ferro-cerium and other pyrophoric alloys in all forms	April 1, 1963
Ex 36.08	Lighter charges	April 1, 1963
38.03 A	Activated carbon	January 1, 1964
39.03 B 3	Cellulose esters and plastic materials on a basis of those esters; others in any physical form	April 1, 1963
39.03 C	Cellulose ethers and other cellulose derivatives in any physical form	April 1, 1963
39.03 D	Vulcanized fibre in any physical form	April 1, 1963
Ex 57.07 A	Sisal yarn	April 1, 1963
71.03 A	Synthetic or reconstructed stones not mounted, set or strung	April 1, 1963
81.04 H 1	Crude niobium, of nuclear quality	April 1, 1963
81.04 I 1	Crude zirconium, of nuclear quality	April 1, 1963
84.12	Air conditioning machines, self-contained, comprising a motor driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity of air	January 1, 1964
84.15 A	Domestic refrigerators up to weight of 200 kilogrammes inclusive, including refrigerating equipment of a weight not exceeding 50 kilogrammes and pieces of furniture therefor	January 1, 1964
84.15 B 2	Freezing tunnels used in the poultry industry	October 1, 1963
84.15 B 3	Other refrigerating machinery and equipment, electrical and other	January 1, 1964
84.52 B 2	Calculating machines which perform up to the four operations	October 1, 1963
84.52 B 3	Other calculating machines	October 1, 1963
84.52 D 1	Cash registers other than electric	July 1, 1963
84.58	Automatic vending machines (for example, stamp, cigarette, chocolate and food machines), not being games of skill or chance	October 1, 1963
90.27	Revolution counters, production counters, taximeters, mileometers, pedometers and the like, speed indicators (including magnetic speed indicators) and tachometers (other than articles falling within heading No. 90.14) stroboscopes	October 1, 1963
90.29	Parts or accessories suitable for use solely or principally with one or more of the articles falling within heading Nos. 90.23, 90.24, 90.26, 90.27 or 90.28	April 1, 1963

(*Continued on next page*)

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Spain (*Continued*)

Annex

Countries to which the system of Liberalization applies.

(a) Member countries of the O.E.C.D. and their overseas territories;
(b) Other countries:

Australia
Brazil
Burma
Canada
Ceylon
Cyprus
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Federation of Malaya
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Ghana
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
India
Iraq
Japan
Jordan
Liberia
Libya
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Sierra Leone
South Africa
South Vietnam
Tanganyika
Thailand
Tobago
Trinidad
Tunisia
United States
Venezuela

Global Quotas

The list of global quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 15 (*pages* 417-18). The following new quota has now been added to this list:—

Quota No.	Goods	Tariff Headings
54	Electric accumulators, their parts and accessories.	85.04 A and B

The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:—

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum Value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		U.S. dollars	
12	Special fertilizers	250,000	April 1
14	Perfumery, toilet and cosmetic preparations	100,000	April 1
18	Manufactures of artificial plastic materials, of cellulose ethers and esters and of artificial resins	182,500	April 1
26	Textile manufactures	200,000	March 31
27	Special fabrics and textile manufactures for technical uses	100,000	March 31
32	Tools, knives and cutlery	400,000	April 1
35	Non-liberalized engines and their parts	1,000,000	April 1
39	Radio and television transmitters and transmitter-receivers	150,000	April 1
48	Phonographs, dictaphones and other apparatus for sound recording and reproduction	50,000	April 1
49	Sound recordings	25,000	April 1
54	Electric accumulators, their parts and accessories	25,000	April 1

MAURITIUS

Customs Tariff

THE RATES of Customs duties in Mauritius have been amended and a copy of the revised Schedule (Part 1 of the First Schedule to the Mauritius Customs Tariff Ordinance) may be seen at Export Service Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.48, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey London, E.C.4.

JORDAN

Import Restrictions

THE JORDANIAN Customs authorities have banned the import of all types of footwear. This ban applies to the complete article and not to parts such as soles and heels. The import of wet batteries has also been banned.

The import of the following commodities into Jordan is not officially banned, but an import licence for any of them is issued only on the recommendation of the Minister of National Economy:

dry batteries
leather – raw and tanned
vegetable ghee
fresh fish
super-phosphate
cotton seed oil
olive oil
toilet soap
detergents
butane gas in cylinders
burgman tubes
tomato concentrate, and
cotton fabric used in the manufacture of girls' schoolwear.

A duty of 500 per cent. is also imposed on imported television sets.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468 or 469).

KUWAIT

Tinned Foodstuffs Regulations

NOTICE No. 8/63 issued by the Kuwait Municipality was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 15, 1963, page 421.

It is now understood that only the date of manufacture whether in code or not, and not the period of validity, need be shown on the tin.

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch (Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade appears on page xiv of the supplement. (*BoTJ*. February 1, 1963.)

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Birmingham ... ... Midland 7451
Birmingham Airport ... ... Sheldon 5217
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GREECE

Import Control Relaxation

BY JOINT Ministerial Decision No. 5560 of the Greek Ministries of Commerce and Industries published in the *Government Gazette* on, and effective from, January 26, 1963, imports into Greece of the following goods may be effected without any prior approval of the Ministry of Industry:

Machinery belts of trapezoid cross-section, and jointed.
Machinery belts of pure rubber.
Machinery belts of leather.
Spools of compact pasteboard and creel cones.
Machinery belts of pure cotton.
Machinery belts of pure flax.
Millstones.
Marble-working discs.
Scythes.
Pickaxes, hoes, rakes, mattocks etc.
Hay and gravel forks.
Saw sheets.
Pruning hooks.
Grafting knives.
Gasoline-powered, four-stroke engines up to 150 cubic centimetres; two-stroke up to 100 cubic metres.
Motor bicycle and motorcycle gasoline-powered engines; outboard gasoline motors.
Power-driven fuel and gasoline supply pumps.
Ammonium compressors and condensers.
Oil separators.
Scales for weighing babies.
Person-weighing scales.
Household scales, graduated in grams.
Analytical laboratory scales.
Automatic devices of balancing machines.
Flower sprayers (syringe-type).
Flower sprayers.
Irrigation sprayers.
Ginning machines, corn.
Ginning machines cotton.
Weight sorting equipment for eggs.
Wine-manufacturing machines.
Fowl-plucking equipment, electric.
Electric sorting equipment for automatic inspection and weighing of eggs.
Sieves for mills.
Cylinders for flour mill equipment.
Confectionery equipment, excluding ovens.
Weaving industries' combs.
Picking sticks.
Weaving industries' bones of plastic material.
Other accessories for textile weaving equipment, excluding wood reels, spools.
Sole leather-cutting machines.
Tanning equipment and tanning machinery in general.
Shoe-making presses (shoe sole stickings).
Sole-cutting presses.
Marble-processing machinery, hand-driven, power-driven.
Timber-working machinery, excluding saw tapes.
Seed oil-manufacturing presses.
Soap-manufacturing machinery in general, excluding soap boilers.
Tobacco leaf-processing, packing and cleaning equipment.
Mixers for poultry feed, and industrial powders for feeding, intended also for preparation of agricultural drugs and synthetic foods etc. of a capacity from 100 Kgs. and over.
Valves.
Faucets.
Water, steam and gas switches.
Gas reducing valves for building installations and household appliances.
Other valves, sluices, cocks.
Household fans and ventilators.
Cement-manufacturing kilns.
Medical disinfecting and sterilizing ovens.
Electric welding apparatus.
Electrical medical equipment.
Water meters, volumetric and speedometric, dimension 2 inches.

Furthermore, no prior approval of the Ministry of Industry is now necessary for items of machinery, accessories, etc. exported abroad for repair and afterwards re-imported.

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WANTED—Agents abroad to obtain inquiries for all types of Plant, Machinery, Electric Motors, Starters, Switchgear, Compressors, Pumps, Reduction Gears, Fans, also Chemical Plants, Quarry Plants, Mining and Drilling Plant. Apply Box No. S.5615, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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CHINA.—Young businessman proposing to visit Spring Fair in Canton, seeks to defray costs by acting as personal representative for Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters. R. Beadman, Adlestrop, Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos.

EXPORT OFFICE. Guidance or management and finance offered by London Merchant. Also invited suggestions proposed visit May IRAN - PAKISTAN, July PERU - ECUADOR - COLOMBIA - VENEZUELA. Box No. S.5638, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. Quantities of Ex—W.D. 1/10 second stop-watches. State condition (new or used). Price, quantities etc., LOMAX, 204 St. George's Road, Bolton, Lancs.

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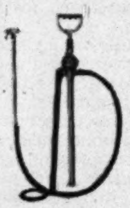

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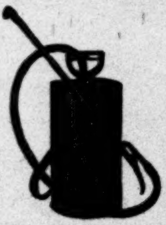

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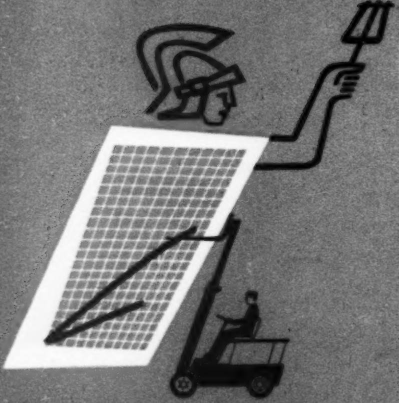

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